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RALEIGH'S HOUSE AT ISLINGTON.

WHEN Enfield was a royal chace, and the courts of the Tudors and the Stuarts were occasionally kept on the north of London, the outlets in that direction were filled with the residences of courtiers. Hence, Sir Walter Raleigh had a house at Islington, by the road on which his royal mistress would pass to Enfield. It has for many years been converted into an inn, under the sign of *the Pied Bull*; and, though the front has been modernized, yet the side remains to this day as represented in the plate, and as it was doubtless occupied by the discoverer of Virginia and the introducer of potatoes and tobacco. Sir Walter, though somewhat empirical, was nevertheless a character whose deeds in arts, arms, and literature, shed great lustre on the age in which he lived, and whose tragical end will for ever eclipse the fame of Sir Edward Coke, and disgrace the memory of James the First.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The COMMERCIAL SITUATION of EGYPT in 1821; by DR. SCHOLZ, professor of Divinity in the University of Bonn.

EGYPT is under the government of Mehmed Ali Pacha, who has acquired well-founded reputation by his successful expedition against the Wahabites, by another to Nubia, by the erection of some manufactories, the building of numerous houses, by the canal from Skandrije to Fum-el-machmudije into the Nile, and especially by his commercial connexions in all the principal trading towns in

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Europe, by his riches, his great military and naval force, and his liberal treatment of the Franks. He has failed, it is true, in many of his attempts to civilise Egypt, and to extend his manufactories, because the inhabitants are not fit for such employment, and the Franks ask such high pay, that his goods are twice as dear as those brought from Europe; but the endeavour itself deserves commendation. The chief obstacle to the prosperity of the province under his government, is the despotism which manifests itself in all his undertakings. He is the absolute

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lute master of the soil, and of all that it produces; no one has any real property, no one is rich, except some of his officers, so long as he thinks fit to allow them to be so. He monopolizes the trade with the productions of Egypt, and even the East India goods that come by way of Egypt; allows no competitors, except the few commercial houses appointed by himself; and no one has hitherto been able to check this disposition, so contrary to the usages and feelings of modern nations. He fixes the prices, treats all the merchants and captains of ships according to his own pleasure, sells only to his favourites; and many vessels have left Alexandria without cargoes, and many merchants have been living there without business for years.

If there were not so many conflicting interests, the consuls would long since have called on their respective ministers at Constantinople, who might then have urged the Divan to enforce the existing commercial conventions. But insulated complaints make no impression; and the Divan seems, in fact, not to be strong enough to protest with effect against the proceedings of the powerful Pacha. Hence the unfortunate merchants of 1817 and 1818, who previously to 1815 and 1816 were at the summit of prosperity, will long remain in distress, with difficulty prolonging their existence from day to day; and will never be able to pay to the Pacha the millions which they owe.

I was assured that twenty-seven have failed within a very short time, seven are on the eve of bankruptcy, and five will be obliged to give up the business in a few years. In the year 1820, the Pacha ordered those who could not pay the third part of their debts to him to leave Egypt.

His mighty word reaches from the Mediterranean to Dongola; from Arisch, the Deserts of Arabia, and the Red Sea, to Agaba, Siwah, the Natron country, the Great and the Little Oasis; and even the Princes of Sennar and Darfour are now threatened by his powerful arm.

The Bedouins of Mareotis, the Natron country, and Egypt, are born his soldiers. Mercenaries from all parts of the Turkish empire crowd to the corps of the Mamelukes; and what his soldiers want in skill is compensated by their courage, by the valour of their

leaders, and by the enemy's want of cannon and ammunition. Nearly three millions of people are either his subjects or tributaries, and all the Mahometans are responsible for the security of the caravans going on pilgrimage to Mecca.

The form of government is well known, as well as the great influence of some Franks, who are men of ability, in the improvements that are undertaken; and it is hoped that the state of Egypt will really be ameliorated. Yet the most intelligent persons doubt it, if the tyranny of the Pacha, with respect to agriculture and commerce, and the life of his subjects, continues. Egypt is besides deficient in population, and this alone can prevent a part of what was once the most fruitful country in the world,—the Delta,—from being changed into a desert. The mouth of the Nile at Rosetta is so choaked up with sands, that small vessels frequently run aground. They cannot pass without a favourable and strong wind, for which they often have to wait for weeks together. Without the overflowing of the Nile, what would become of the Paradise of Egypt, what of Rosetta, with its handsome pleasure-houses, its fine gardens, its palm-groves, and luxuriant corn-fields? It is to be feared that the masses of sand, continually advancing from west to east, which, in the desert between Raschid and Damiat, cover and swallow up lofty columns, houses, and even palm-trees, will soon change into a sandy desert this fine country, which is fertilized by the western arm of the Nile, and the canals supplied from it; and will leave only one remaining of the seven branches of the Nile which formerly watered the beautiful Delta. Woe to the governors who have been labouring, for above a thousand years, to produce this unhappy result. This evil cannot be remedied but by judiciously conducting the water on the principles of hydraulics; but a great number of hands would be required for this purpose.

Mehmet Ali, it is true, receives fugitives kindly from all parts of the world, and gives them lands to cultivate: he was a great gainer, in particular, by the last persecutions of the Catholic Greeks in Damascus, and of the Catholic Armenians in Aleppo and Constantinople. But what is thus gained is destroyed again by the plague,

plague, the dysentery, and the diseases of children. The most destructive of all evils is the plague, which in 1820 and 1821 committed great ravages in Alexandria and Cairo, and even on-board the European ships. It is the more dreadful, as both its causes and the remedies against it are unknown. That it is propagated by contact is certain.

I could enumerate many instances of the unhappy consequences of the notion of predestination. An Arab at Masr attempted to save a fowl that had fallen into the Nile; he swam too far from the bank, and the current carried him away. If a rope or an oar had been thrown to him, he might easily have been saved; but it was not done. The numerous Mohamedans on the bank, and in the vessels, assured me that he had been predestined from his birth to die in this manner. At Alexandria the plague is believed to be brought by the pilgrims from Barbary, and there to spread to Raschid and Masr. It commonly comes to Alexandria in December, and continues, but generally with interruption, till July. At Masr it usually does not begin till March. This periodical appearance seems to indicate the influence of the Chamise, which blows at this time.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the ISLAND of ST. PAUL, in the SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN: in a LETTER from an OFFICER of the ROYAL NAVY.

YOU will scarcely be more astonished at finding us in this remote and unfrequented part of the world than we are ourselves. Little more than three weeks ago we were "tripping it on the light fantastie-toe" in the gay regions of Port Louis (Mauritius), at a grand ball given by some of the public officers; when,—hey—presto—be gone!—like the changes in a harlequinade, we find ourselves, scarcely recollecting how, nearly three thousand miles off, in the very birth-place of storms and foul weather. Sailors indeed are, according to the song, "bound for all weathers;" but that which we have experienced here exceeds all I remember in any other region where they had the least pretension to summer. During the last fortnight we have not had a single tolerable day. Gale succeeds gale, as regularly as noon does the morning;

so that we are half inclined to deem it what seamen call the *fag end* of the world. Yet this is the summer of St. Paul! The rain, also, is frequent and heavy, and the cold not inconsiderable,—at least we feel it pretty sharply after the tropical suns of India.

The repulsive aspect of the island, which became visible for the first time towards the evening, gave us indeed little to expect. It rises abruptly from the sea, a conspicuous cone-shaped mountain, apparently solid when viewed from the western side; but, on coming round to the eastern, presenting an immense cavity, scooped out of the highest part of the island, and the sides toward the sea broken down to the water's edge, thus affording a complete view of the interior. I know not that I can give you a better idea of it than by supposing, upon an enormous scale, the shape of a common basin, with about a fourth part of the circumference of the side broken down to the base. It is evidently the crater of an extinct volcano; but whether shot up from the bed of the ocean, or the neighbouring level land by which it may have been encircled being submerged, or how long it has ceased to act, must remain uncertain. It is so different from any thing like the coral islands of the Pacific or Indian oceans, and so high withal, that nothing of this kind can be supposed; while its distance from any of the continents leaves no probability of its having ever belonged to either. The shores are steep and rocky; a furious surf continually washes the base; and off the crater, at the distance of a mile and a half, there is anchorage in fine weather, when the wind blows from the westward.

In this spot we dropped anchor for a few hours, when the elements seemed more settled than they had been for some time, taking for a guide a huge sugar-loaf rock, situated to the left of the entrance. This opening, I should have said, is formed by the vent of the crater extending down to the level of the sea, which thence finds admission, over a ledge of rocks, to an extensive basin within. To reconnoitre this curious place, a lieutenant was dispatched in one of the cutters. The boat got over the bar without difficulty, which a century ago, it appears, was a work of trouble; the continual action of the sea having deepened the access, by wearing down the rocks. The breadth

breadth of the entrance is about forty yards. When over the bar, and within the basin, the water became as smooth as a pond, forming a strong contrast to the continual turbulence of the sea without. This basin occupies a considerable portion of the bottom of the crater; and, since its first discovery, has much increased in size, being now more than a mile in circumference. Its depth in the deepest place is thirty fathoms, varying to seven or eight close to the shore. The latter, around it, is in general level to some little distance, where the ascent to the summit becomes more perpendicular: near the water the grass is short; farther off it is long, coarse, and in such dense tufts, as to render it difficult to penetrate through them. Here were found an amazing number of seals, enjoying themselves, seemingly secure from interruption; but, when alarmed by the landing of our men, set up a low hoarse noise, like the murmuring of dogs, and made directly for the water. Several were killed by means of sticks; one of the seamen having seized a young one alive, the dam contrived to throw him down, and thus liberated the captive, both getting off in safety.

Some appearances of wreck having been observed from the ship by our glasses, it seemed probable that a vessel had experienced misfortune in this inhospitable spot, and the boat had been dispatched to ascertain the fact. Such, indeed, was the case. The wreck of a large vessel was scattered about the basin. Some rude huts were constructed out of the fragments, and roofed with tarpaulins and sails. Under these, and carefully protected from the weather, were a considerable number of casks of oil, and several thousand seal-skins. Nothing alive, however, could be found; but, while debating the point what had become of the crew, one of our men, in scouring the huts, discovered a bottle in which was a letter, furnishing the requisite information. This production, as remarkable for its orthography as perspicuity, being worthy of a place in the cabinets of the curious, I copy it *verbatim et literatim*:—

Ship Venus From and belonging to London 3d of June 1811 Uriael Bunker Master stopid here, 84 days from London Bound to timore. Here found 8 men on the island Left by their ship being cast

ashore the ship fox from Port Jackson on asking voyage, william Cox Master of the said vessel Left here 4 months ago with eight of his men the ship that caryed him would Not cary any more he left a letter with his men to beg no person nor persons will by any means Cary off any of his Goods or Artekles that he Leaves here as he will come here And get them as soon as he can get a Vessel he will Come And take away his skins and Every Artekle Belonging to his vessel the ship was owned By Mr. Camel and Co. port Jackson New Southwales or New Holand

The Venus is a Whaler

Captain Bunker begs that the person opens this will Lave another to the same purpos.

To the Dutch navigator Flaming we owe the discovery of this spot, in 1697, when he found the basin, now so spacious, scarcely a pistol-shot long, and the rocks forming the bar so much higher than at present, that the boat could with much difficulty be dragged over them. Should the same changes go on equally rapid in decomposing the rock, the basin may in thirty years more be accessible to the smaller sealing vessels. The island lies in latitude $38^{\circ} 42'$ S. longitude $77^{\circ} 53'$ E. It is about four miles long and three broad, the surface presenting nothing but a brown coarse grass, intermixed with abundance of stones, and near the basin some reeds, but neither tree nor shrub. To gain the surface, there being no other landing-place, it is necessary to enter the basin, and ascend by a very difficult and fatiguing path the side of the crater. The height of the latter, reckoning the depth of water, is estimated at more than 90 feet; the circumference at the bottom a mile and a half; at the summit or mouth about two miles. Nothing of a similar nature, approaching to these dimensions, is known in Europe; nor, if I remember right, in any part of the world, except possibly among the Andes. The summit of the crater is the highest part of the island, which shelves towards the north.

Around the basin are several hot-springs, (another proof, if any were wanting, of the volcanic nature of the island,) said to be within twenty or twenty-five degrees of the boiling point. And, as the basin abounds with fine fish, easily caught, it has been represented that they might be thrown from the cold water to the hot, for boiling, without being disengaged from the hook, though this is an exaggeration.

tion. Fish are equally plentiful in the sea without the basin; so numerous and voracious, indeed, as to be caught with little trouble; three boats, nearly filled, were procured in a short time, principally of a species resembling the bream and perch, averaging three or four pounds weight each, and of excellent eating. Merchant vessels that touch here, wishing to add to their sea store, should cure them immediately; exposure to rain previous to salting is found by experience to render them of little value.

Whales frequent the vicinity of this island at certain periods. But its chief visitors are seals, who twenty years ago were to be seen on the rocks, and basking in the grass, in many thousands. Instances have occurred of three thousand having been killed in a few days: the principal instrument for this purpose is a good eudgel, which by a smart blow over the snout accomplishes the object. At present their numbers are much diminished, by the great demand for the skin in commerce, and having become of late years a fashionable article of dress. Numbers likewise are carried to America.

The stratum of earth is thin, and little, therefore, can be accomplished here by cultivation; but at the bottom of the crater, around the basin, I have little doubt that gardens might be formed, were any of the temporary sojourners industrious enough to make the attempt, and inclose them from the depredations of the seals. A few wild hogs and goats are said to exist, but we saw nothing of the kind. Sea birds are particularly numerous, i.e. the peterel, penguin, common gull, and albatross species. The latter is a large and powerful bird, sometimes twice the size of a turkey, and the wings, when extended, measuring thirteen feet from tip to tip, though eleven or twelve feet is more common. Of these we caught many, by a hook and line kept floating astern; and they are remarkable for having an additional joint in the wing, a peculiarity that is not discernible till after repeated examination. A dense coat of feathers renders it impenetrable to small shot, and under the skin is a layer of fat half an inch thick; a bag of the same adipose substance near the tail, said to be for the purpose of lubricating the feathers, is as large as a tolerable-sized apple. The skin is in great re-

quest among American seamen, who dry and preserve it very carefully, selling it for a considerable sum in their own country, the down being remarkably fine and white. The carcase to us proved more serviceable, the seamen having feasted on it frequently, and on Christmas Day was jocularly named by them a *St. Paul's goose*.

Smoke has been seen to issue from fissures in the earth, and sometimes, during the night, luminous spots resembling fire, though we saw nothing of the kind. Many of the stones are of a dark blue colour, some resembling pumice, and others bearing evident traces of fusion. Fresh water is small in quantity, and difficult to be procured.

Amsterdam island, about fifty miles distant, is ten or twelve miles in circumference, but so difficult of access, that a landing has only been effected there once or twice these fifty years. There is, however, more wood and water than at St. Paul's. Its latitude is about $37^{\circ} 50'$ S., longitude the same as the other. Both islands are commonly made by vessels going direct to China, or through Bass's Straits.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE knowledge of the French language is generally esteemed, and is of considerable importance. Conceiving that it might be obtained more thoroughly, and with less trouble to the learner, than by the usual mode, my wife and I have pursued a plan, which, as far as I am aware, has not before been employed. We have not unfrequently been spoken to respecting the mode of procedure adopted, and have found ourselves incapable of explaining, precisely, our views in a short time, and in few words. We therefore determined to draw up the present statement, and to request you would give it a place in your Magazine.

The principle, on which our plan was founded, is, that an infant is capable of learning, from the time when it begins to speak, two languages at the same time. This practice is observed in Wales, in Scotland, and Ireland; on the frontiers of France; in Switzerland, and in other parts where the English or the French are frequently understood by young children, together with another language, according to the respective situation of the countries. Indeed, this

this observation may be so constantly made on every border, that scarcely any principle can be more firmly established by constant and widely-extended experience.

To apply this principle to practice, we determined that our children should learn the English and French languages at the same time, from their infancy. In England, there is no necessity to teach them English; it is scarcely possible to hinder them from learning the language. But French must be taught, and pains taken that it may be acquired. To carry this part of our plan into execution, we determined to have a French nursery-maid, and to speak to our children from the first, as far as possible, in that language only. Our family consists at present of four children; a girl seven years old; a girl of five; a boy of three; and a girl of one. When our eldest child was three years of age, a young woman was brought from Paris by a near relative. But she was so little inclined to fulfil the duties of her situation, that she gave much trouble, and we were compelled to part with her in four months. Mr. Oakshott, an Englishman, who keeps the Silver-Lion at Calais, then sent us a servant. She was entirely ignorant of the duty of an English nursery-maid, but as well disposed as she was ignorant. She consequently soon learnt her business, and proved a valuable acquisition. A year after the commencement of this plan, our family increasing, a French female, about sixteen years of age, who had come to London, was added to our establishment. A year ago, the health of the person who had come from Calais not bearing the London air, she returned to her native place. We took in her room a friend of hers already in England. At this time the last two servants continue with us, and the experiment has been carried on during four years.

Soon after each of the two elder children was four years of age, she was taught to read. The letters were pronounced in the French mode; and, when the child had advanced far enough to read words, books of the same language alone were employed. It was our endeavour to keep English reading entirely away. And this endeavour was tolerably successful; for, after our eldest girl could read an easy French child's book moderately well, she was totally incapable of making out the easiest sentence in her native

tongue. After a time, however, she did learn of herself to read it. Since then my wife has taught her regularly to read English, but in a small degree compared with French.

At present our first child reads both French and English as well as children of her age usually read either; and spells the former very well, the latter by no means so well. She speaks and understands the French rather better than the English. She scarcely talks the latter so quickly as children usually do; and occasionally, but very rarely, makes trifling blunders, which shew that it is not so familiar to her as the French. The disproportion between these tongues is greater in the second, and still greater in the third child; who, although he generally understands what is said to him in English, is but little capable of replying in that language. The pronunciation of English is not in the smallest degree affected in any of the family; and few Gallicisms are introduced, in consequence of their learning both at the same time. The two are hardly ever mixed in the same sentence, even by the youngest of the children. They very soon find that they are to speak French to particular persons, and to all others English. But, if addressed, they almost constantly answer in the language spoken to them.

The expense attending our plan has been small. We have had to pay for the passage of two of the young women, and we give each of them a trifle yearly more than we should do English servants of the same description. We had also to purchase French books for children, which, including the duty, are dearer than English books of a similar kind.

The trouble of procuring servants at first was not inconsiderable. But, now that the plan is commenced, and is known at Calais, there would be no difficulty in obtaining persons from that place. Each individual requires to be entirely instructed, as she knows nothing of the duty of an English nursery-maid. But, excepting the first, those females who have lived in our family were very tractable and desirous of instruction. A little, and really very little, inconvenience arises from their religion, which is generally that of Rome. They are forbidden to speak on religious topics to the children: and with this injunction they have complied.

From the experience which we have obtained

obtained on this subject, we do not hope that our children will talk French so well as they would do if they were educated in France. But, we believe, that they will understand and speak the language better than they could do by any other mode of instruction practised in England. They daily acquire those minute turns of expression which are rarely obtained by a foreigner. The expense, we conceive, will be less than by the usual mode of teaching the language. Now, that the first difficulties attendant on a new and untried plan are overcome, scarcely any inconvenience is felt in consequence of this mode of procedure; especially as my wife had previously determined herself, in a great measure, to educate her own children.

As the credit due to a statement of this kind depends on the character of the narrator, I will give you my address for your private information, but beg leave here to subscribe myself, your's, &c.

J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late voyage from Calais to London, in one of the steam-ships, we experienced so rough a sea, that every passenger on-board, male and female, old and young, was in less than half an hour affected by violent and unremitting sea-sickness. The scene itself was sufficient to affect me by a species of sympathy; but the general cause began to operate in swimming of the head, loss of strength and colour, accompanied by that overpowering nausea, the recollection of which will fill every one who has been at sea with associations of agony.

Unwilling for some hours to suffer these tortures, I began to speculate on the cause, and, having no hesitation in referring it primarily to the motion of the vessel, I considered its proximate effect on the animal system. It was evident that, as the whole body was the patient of the rockings of the vessel, the stomach, and other moveable viscera, would librate within the cavity of the chest and abdomen without the usual energy of the will, and that corresponding muscular force with which the actions and re-actions of all the parts are generally in harmony. This unnatural movement, and the resulting friction and irritation of the stomach and viscera, I consequently deter-

mined to be the immediate causes of sea-sickness.

It appeared to me, therefore, that this phenomenon, *like all other phenomena of matter*, had its cause in certain special MOTIONS, and that the cure could only be found in counteracting motions. Without a delicate mechanical contrivance, (though a mere swinging hammock might have been useful,) the body could not be kept in a steady upright position; it struck me, therefore, that a brisk muscular motion of the body, equal at least to that of the vessel, would either counteract or confer such novel direction of motion on the stomach and viscera, as would neutralize, if not destroy, the effect of the motion of the vessel. I am used to ride on horseback; and, for the sake of the exercise, prefer a trotting horse; it appeared to me, therefore, that, if I imitated the action of the body in a brisk trot, I might have no other sensation than what that action usually produces.

I seated myself in a chair upon the deck, and commenced a sharp libration of the body, such as it receives in trotting; and, in a few minutes, the previous nausea abated. In a quarter of an hour I recovered my spirits; in half an hour felt a desire to eat, which I indulged, to the surprize and disgust of those who were vomiting around me; in fine, I kept up the action more or less during the three hours in which we were in rough water, in which time I emptied my pockets of eatables; and, afterwards, I was as well as though I had merely taken my customary morning's ride.

As innumerable speculations have been published on this subject, and as it concerns the convenience and comfort of thousands who undertake sea-voyages, I consider it my duty to submit these facts to the public.

Oct. 1, 1822.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM quite surprised and indignant that you have rejected my sonnet. Know, Mr. Editor, that it is a fearful thing for any one to encounter the scorn of an offended child of genius, and I am determined to make you feel it. You gentlemen who superintend the publication of periodical works are indeed mighty arrogant: you form a conspiracy to crush the fairest flowers and fruits of talent, and wantonly

wantonly reject what (if you had discernment to perceive it) would give your miscellanies a *decided* and *determined* character. You would insinuate that my productions have no poetic taste or feeling: but, sir, I am a poet, and I will maintain it before the world. Some of the wittiest and severest remarks of editors have been made upon rejected communications: this is a plain proof to me of their great merit; and I will maintain, as I am sure Falstaff would maintain, if he were now alive, that he who excites wit in other men is a wit himself.

I am convinced, however, of the reason of your secret malevolence: you are all, or intend to be, authors yourselves; and, when you receive any thing which is peculiarly valuable, you craftily reserve it for your own use; and, when opportunity offers, with a *few alterations*, you will publish it as your own, and obtain that renown which ought to have been enjoyed by the real authors. But I am determined, Mr. Editor, I will disappoint you, and many others who have acted unjustly to me. Yes, sir, I have been most cruelly treated: I have laboured, indeed, hard; and must say, that the compositions which you, and many other gentlemen of your profession, have refused to admit in their respective Magazines, possess considerable merit. I, and others in a similar situation with myself, have formed a society. We have very pleasant meetings, and have been for a long time scrutinizing the innumerable new poems daily issuing forth, in order to hold up the plagiarist to the contempt of the world. We have frequent accessions to our numbers; and, although we have not yet had an opportunity of vindicating ourselves, the time will soon arrive when we shall enjoy the fruits of our labour and perseverance.

But, to come to the point, I contend that my "Verses on Moonlight" ought to have been printed the very first amongst your poetical selections. What can be more true to nature and taste than the following commencement:—

Oh Moon! who shinest on this lower world
With beams combin'd of white and yellow hue,

To catch whose rays the curtains are unfurl'd

Of love-sick maids, who tell their griefs to you.

What a most philosophical descrip-

tion of moonshine! Darwin, my favourite poet, describes the formation of the sun's rays; but it was reserved for me to dissect the colours of the moon's rays, and to clothe my description in classic and elegant language. Then how sweetly pathetic, how consentaneously with every feeling of tenderness, have I introduced the effect of the moon's rays upon fair maidens, who, languishing with the tender passion, at length give expression to their woes. I find that, in calling your attention to the beauties of my poetry, my style, which conveys the effusions of modest and genuine talent, assumes a more mellifluous and flowing tone: I confess, however, the powers of language are inadequate to describe my ardent and lofty aspirations. To pass over several other beauties, about the 95th verse I exclaim—

Oh that I were upon some mountain top,
Which rears its lofty head some two miles high;

Where, free from busy cares of life and shop,
I there might be alone, and only I;

Where, lifting up my wonder-gazing eye,
I there might gaze with venturous intent,
To see the lights that gem the evening sky,
And deeply wrapt in my own wonderment,
To my strange wild and wayward visionings give vent.

When compared with these sweet lines, how poor and feeble is the exclamation of Lord Byron, in his 4th canto:—

Oh that the desert were my dwelling-place, &c.

I have now nearly finished. I feel within me the glow of immortality. The burning and inexpressible conceptions which fire my bosom, convince me Nature intended me to be the honour and admiration of the age; I am determined to see something I have composed in print. I have proceeded as far as the 95th stanza of a poem on "Red Hair;" when it is finished you shall have it.—If you do not treat me with more courtesy, I do solemnly vow I will throw down my pen in disdain: I will nurse my talents in secret. No imperishable records shall survive me; my genius shall die with me, and future ages shall, with deploring curiosity, enquire who it was in the year 1821, justly offended with the stupidity of the age, made a most awful resolution not to benefit them with his lucubrations. Think of these things, and behave accordingly.

Your's, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS and FACTS, in CORROBORATION of the NEW PRINCIPLES of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, which at different times have been promulgated in the MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

1. **B**OWL a ball in a right line full against another ball, and the moving ball, on striking the other, will stand still; while that which was at rest will move forward in the same direction: proving that the force, momentum, power, and motion, received from the head by the first ball has been transferred to the other ball, such transfer being the cause of one standing still, and of the other moving.

2. Bowl a hard ball against another ball of half-baked clay and sand, and the collision will separate the clay ball into fragments; whilst each fragment will acquire motion according to its form and bulk: proving that the motion of the hard ball has been transferred to the parts of the other, and that breaking in pieces is the transfer and reception of motion, the communicated force being greater than the mechanical adhesion of the mass.

3. Lay a tile on a stone or smith's anvil, and strike it with a hammer, and it will diverge on all sides, the motion of the hammer being transferred to the several parts which exhibit its motion, the impulse of the hammer being at the same time greater than the adhesion of the atoms of the tile.

4. Lay a piece of iron or a nail on an anvil, and strike it with a hammer, and no dispersion will take place, though the motion of the hammer is transferred just as it was to the tile: yet the momentum of the hammer is not lost; on the contrary, it is communicated to the nail, and acquired by certain insensible atoms of the nail, which in consequence radiate with velocities inversely, as the quantities of matter in the atoms moved, and in the hammer; or as the billions, or millions of millions of atoms in the hammer to those moved in the nail. This radiation of atoms affects the animal nerves with the sensation called HEAT; and in their dispersion they involve the atoms of volatile bodies on or near the iron or nail, and expand and raise the thermometer. The excited atoms of the nail radiate therefore with velocities of millions of miles per minute; but, radiating into spaces already filled with atoms, they are deflected again and again, till they are

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turned into circles of individual rotation, and then they will continue revolving till their motions are actually imparted to other atoms, or are divided with them.

5. Strike the same nail five or six blows in quick succession, and the radiating atoms will be so increased in number and accelerated in velocity, as to disperse the moisture of the cuticle of a finger brought in contact, or, in vulgar language, burn it. The same radiating atoms will also disperse the atoms of a drop of water laid on the nail, into gas, and will convert other bodies and fluids into other gases. They will also communicate so intense a motion to the hydrogenous atoms of any unctuous bodies brought in contact, as to disperse them on every side, and produce the phenomena of flame and light; and also decompose the nearest sphere of air, during which dispersion and decomposition, the oxygen of the air is left in combination with the carbon of the unctuous substance, forming an oxide; and a continued fixation of oxygen thus excited will maintain the flame or evolution of hydrogen and nitrogen, as long as the unctuous substance affords a supply or excess of hydrogen, flame and light arising from an intense motion imparted to certain gasses, which in consequence radiate.

6. Bowl a ball on a smooth surface, and it will move a certain distance; bowl it on a rough surface, and it will move over only part of that distance; bowl it over a rougher surface, and the distance will be more diminished: the cause of the diminution is called friction, and has been ascribed to a *quality* or *vibration* of surfaces; but it is truly caused by the parting with motion, for the increased roughness consists merely in increased obstructions, the atoms of which receive the motion, and are diffused around by the transfer, creating heat, &c.

7. Increase the mass of the ball; i. e. increase its central momentum, weight, or gravity, as in a waggon-wheel, and the tendency of the wheel to descend, while it is impelled horizontally, will so increase the quantity of motion as by the transfer to render the receiving atoms hot, disperse them, and create decomposition and combustion. Every case of projection includes two impulses; one, that of central momentum, by which, if the body were unsupported, it would fall through sixteen feet in a second, and

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the other that of the motion of the power which projected it; and it does not signify whether the projection be made on the ground or in the air; though, when on the ground, the atoms of the matter lying between the action of the forces are sensibly excited as above.

8. Put a cat, dog, or any animal, under a glass-receiver of an air-pump, or any other close vessel, and at the same time put a lighted candle under another close vessel, and the animal will faint, and begin to writhe in agonies, and die, if not humanely relieved, while the candle will go out; proving that animal life and combustion depend on the very same principle. An animal which uses great exertion, and a large light, will respectively expire sooner than an animal which lies still, or than a small candle.

9. Examine, by any proper tests, the chemical qualities of the remaining air under each receiver, and it will be found that in both cases it has been similarly affected, viz. it has lost its elasticity or activity, or, in other words, a considerable part of the gaseous momenta of its atoms has respectively been transferred to the animal and to the candle; consequently, the life of one, and the light of the other, depended on the appropriation of the gaseous momenta of such atoms, and such transferred momenta are the proximate causes of animal life and light, or combustion.

10. Stop the air-hole of a stove, and the fire will go out; re-open it, and the combustion will proceed. Stop the open space or chimney at the bottom of an Argand's lamp, and the lamp will nearly expire; re-open it, and it will revive. Stop the air-hole of the fire which generates the steam of a steam-engine, and the engine, however powerful, will stop; re-open the hole, and the power will return. Vary this experiment with different bulks of air and engines, and it will be found that the motion continues for a time, which is as the quantity of air, and inversely as the size of the fire. All so many proofs that heat, light, fire, and their powers, depend solely on air, while the changed properties of the escaping air, its loss of similar power, the intervening oxydations, and the appropriated power in the steam-engine, prove that the phenomena result from the transfer of the motions, or the fixation of the air.

11. Close the mouth and nostrils of any animal, and he will lose his energy, power, and life; just as in the case of the lamp, steam-engine, &c.: re-open them, and his animal phenomena will return. All the results prove, that the energy, power, and life of animals arise from the air, and that the momenta of its atoms are fixed in the lungs and transferred to the animal, creating animal momenta and energy, perspiration, &c. In a word, they prove *that we live within and amidst a world in motion, as well as upon a world in motion; and that animalization consists in a mere arrangement of parts for appropriating atomic motion.*

12. Fill a glass tube with a tincture of litmus or red cabbage, and bring the knob of a wire from a jar positively charged, within half an inch of the knob of a wire from the opposite side of the jar, so that it may be discharged by successive sparks between the wires; repeat it a few times, and the whole of the liquid will be converted into red, just as it would have been if an acid had been poured into it.

13. Reverse the operation in a contrary manner with a vegetable red, viz. to charge the jar negatively, &c. and the red will be converted into blue, just as though an alkali had been poured into it; proving, in each case respectively, that positive and negative electricity consist merely of the acidulous and the alkaline or anti-acidulous principles in a state of separation, and that there is no electric fluid *sui generis*.

14. Make the prime conductor of an electrical machine of solid gold or tin, take sparks, and measure their length; then make another conductor of paste-board, or glass, or baked wood, covered with gold-leaf or tin-foil, and it will be found that the sparks will be of equal length and force; proving that no fluid permeates the conductor, and that the conductor is only a *conducting surface* to the adjoining plate of air in which the electrical disturbance really exists.

15. Lay a light piece of paper on a table, strike the table with your hand, and the piece of paper will be moved by the transfer of the motion of the hand through the intervening air, as though it had been touched or sharply pushed: proving that air is a *lever*, through which force may be propagated from one body to another.

16. Suspend a piece of down by a single

single thread of silk from the ceiling of a room, and every motion within the room will move it as though it were touched or pushed; proving that atmospheric air or gas is as perfect a conductor of motion or force as a bar of iron or a rod of wood.

17. Lay or suspend several pieces at different distances, and in any manner act on the intervening air, when it will be seen that the pieces will be affected inversely as their distances; or, in truth, that the motions will be *diffused or radiated*, and consequently must at different distances be *inversely as the squares of the distances*, and as the quantities of matter concerned; which is the very law by which the sun, planets, and satellites, are known to act and re-act on each other, and there consequently is no occasion in nature for the composition of such imaginary forces as *universal gravitation* and projectile force acting within a vacuum.

18. Throw a stone into a pond, and its action will also radiate or diverge in circles, the force of each of which is diffused or radiated, or is necessarily in each circle *inversely as the squares of the distances*: proving that all force or motion propagated in gases and fluids is *inversely as the squares of the distances*, and in equal velocities as the quantities of matter; and taking the gas or water lying between two bodies (*i. e.* an agent and patient), as the medium of motion, it may be regarded as a *gaseous or fluid lever*, which acts inversely as the square of the distance, and like a fixed or continuous lever of solid matter; but inversely as the squares, and not, as in the latter case, in the inverse ratio of the simple distances.

19. Let a person who is running or riding on horseback, or in or on a moving coach, throw a ball in a perpendicular direction into the air, and you will see him catch it again as though he had been fixed; but, on looking sideways at the ascent and descent of the ball, you will see it perform a curve, for its motions partook of the actual motions of the projector, and also of the direction of the impulse of his hand, and the two motions acting on the freed ball, occasion the ball to move in a diagonal curve.—Just so it is with any rising or falling projectile, in regard to the earth itself; they do not rise or fall perpendicularly, however much they appear to do so; but,

owing to the simultaneous motions of the earth, their apparently perpendicular rise and fall is always a curve; while, owing to the swiftness of the earth's motions, compared with that of a rising or falling body, in a second of time, the curve is almost a straight line, *i. e.* it rises at the apex but one foot on a base of 6000 feet. All the reasonings founded on the supposed rectilinear rise and fall of bodies are therefore erroneous; the rise on the earth being governed by the joint motions of the earth and the impulse of the projector, and the fall-back being entirely governed by the two motions of the earth. If a spectator could stand at a distance from the earth, and see the rise and fall, he would observe the curve just as in the case of the person riding, or on horseback.

20. Place a parcel of gravel and sand in a vessel like a sieve, make the vessel revolve rapidly, and it will be seen that the larger and densest stones will revolve next the sides, or in the largest circles: because they invariably contain or acquire the greatest part of the *common* force which revolves the sieve.

21. Project a handful of gravel in a right line with force, and the large and dense stones will go the farthest, whilst the small ones and the dust will be left behind, because the large and dense ones partook of the largest share of the common force with which the mass was projected.

22. Cause the sieve, in the last experiment but one, to move also in a right line, with much greater velocity than it revolves, and the order of the gravel will be reversed: for the densest stones will still seek the line of greatest motion, while the revolving motion will affect only the rarer and smaller parts of the mass. These are the circumstances of the earth; it moves in its orbit, or comparatively straight line, sixty-two times faster than it revolves; hence all the dense bodies, as metals and stones, seek the centre, and the light ones, as water and air, the circumference. Central momentum or gravitation is therefore a *local* phenomenon generated in each planet in the same way as in each sieve or vessel; and is not more *universal* in the planets than it would be in the several sieves, in each of which the phenomena results from the particular separated movements.

23. View a meteor and its train in rapid

rapid motion, suppose it to be made to revolve with a smaller velocity, and the dense nucleus would remain in the centre, while the train would be revolved, and form a globe like the earth.

24. Poise a lever of wood or iron on a pivot, with a fixed large ball at one end, and on the other end place a ball, with a hole through it, by which it will readily slide; turn the whole, and it will be found that the sliding ball will soon adjust itself in equilibrio; then put another small sliding ball near it, and the two balls, when the whole is again revolved, will adjust themselves nearer the centre; thus it will be evident, that, if the first ball could have been gradually increased while in motion, it would have described an ellipse round the other. Such is the cause of the elliptical motions of the planets; the earth, for example, acquires greater momentum in one part of its orbit than in another, owing to more water being opposed to the motion of the sun in one hemisphere than in the other; the action of moving waters increasing the momentum of the mass; it then descends towards the centre, as, when the sun opposes the southern hemisphere, the earth is in its perihelion; but, when the sun opposes the northern hemisphere of more land, the re-action of the mass becomes less, and it ascends from the centre or sun, and is in its aphelion.

25. Suspend a silver-paper globe, six inches in diameter, by a thread of silk, from the ceiling of a room, and suspend another, only one inch in diameter, a yard distant; then act on both globes with any broad surface, by transferring the motion of the broad surface through the air to the two globes, and, while both are affected, it will be perceived that the smaller globe will also be affected by the motions of the larger one. The large globe may be considered as the earth, the small one as the moon, the broad surface as the sun, and the intervening air as the medium of space, through which the motions of the sun are radiated to the earth and moon.

26. Take a broad tub of water, and by the mechanism of Busby's Hydraulic Orrery, make a globe in the centre, urge the water with a gentle circular movement, then place four smaller bodies at different distances from the central globe, and it will be found that the four small bodies will perform

revolutions, the square of whose times are as the cubes of their distances; for the force of the central ball being diffused in the fluid, and therefore inversely as the squares of the distances, the resulting proportions will be a necessary consequence. This experiment beautifully exemplifies the phenomena of Jupiter and his satellites, and the intervening water represents the medium of space. Of course the same principle of action applies to the sun and planets.

27. Take a glass tube, with a bulb at one end, half fill the bulb with a coloured liquid, balance the tube on a pivot, then revolve the whole, and it will be seen that the liquid will rise out of the bulb towards the centre of motion, or the pivot. This analogically illustrates the cause of the tides; the earth revolves round a pivot or fulcrum of the earth and moon, and the waters on the earth rise towards the pivot or fulcrum of both.

28. Put two bungs on water, a foot distant, and they will go together, or appear to attract each other; but load them with lead, or use pieces of elm or oak, so that no part of the bulks float *above* the water, and no approach or attraction will be visible: proving that their approach is owing to the action of the unequal columns of the air on their outer and inner sides, and that no attraction existed. This explains all the phenomena of capillary tubes, ascent of fluids on sides of glass, and between glasses, suction, supposed attraction of plummets by mountains (as at Schehallien), of poised leaden balls (as in Cavendish's experiment), of ships on boats, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

AT the time your 360th number appeared, I was too much occupied to be able to offer those remarks on the geological theory advanced by Mr. Cumberland, in p. 301 of your 52d volume, which I then intended, and still think it proper to request your permission to make. Throughout his paper, Mr. Cumberland contends for the sudden production, by means of the present laws of crystallization, of probably two miles' thickness of the strata, of the south-eastern parts of our island; and, in so doing, appears to me most unfairly to overlook the evident proofs of slow and successive creation,

creation, which are afforded by the organized remains (altogether, I believe, of extinct species), which in such myriads interlay these strata; because, whoever with unprejudiced eyes will extensively examine these remains in their native repositories, and examine also the substance and condition of the strata enveloping them, must see abundant proofs that the beings lived and died where their remains now lie: and that the strata imbedding them, instead of seeming to be the debris or ruins, or much less the crystallized revival, of any previously existing or dissolved rocks, the facts apparent most evidently, as I contend, shew these strata to have been created successively, and intermediately, with the several races of beings which they have successively entombed; each at the termination of a period, of no short duration, in which each one, or sometimes several together of such races of beings, had lived, had taken food, and fulfilled all the intentions of "nature's God" in creating them.

These intentions of the Deity it would be presumptuous in me to understand fully; but perhaps one, and not the least important of these intentions may have been, by these organic remains to enable us to confute those who would, on the one hand, contend for the formation of the earth out of self-existent matter, arranging itself according to necessarily-existing laws, as of crystallization, for instance; and, on the other hand, those who would, chiefly on their own sophistications of the text of Moses, contend for his days of work or his deluge, having been the era or the means of forming the vast series of strata, which, in accordance with these notions, they call secondary formations.

I cannot imagine that Mr. Cumberland would push his crystallization theory so far, as to contend that the present, or any other imaginable law of crystallization, could have supplied the place of creative power and design, infinitely beneficent, in the first giving organization and life to these early races of beings; and, if he be not disposed to go this length, why not admit, with me, the strata themselves to have originated in the same special and unexplainable way: seeing that those undeviating laws of nature which have been appointed by the Deity, and been in action ever since his glorious work of creation ended, with the

placing of mankind upon the earth, whether he may chuse to denominate such laws, "expansion, compression, crystallization, conglomeration, attraction, cohesion, or gravitation," or whether they be called deposition, aggregation, or what not, such never in reality could, either singly or jointly, better account for the formation of the strata, than they could account for the formation and life of the organic beings contemporary with them. If any one, admitting the divine origin of the universe, should, in support of the views in which he may have been educated, object that the matter of the strata was not thus contemporaneously and successively created with the early organic beings, "in the beginning" as Moses has it, I would respectfully ask of such objectors to consider and say when? how? in what state? or for what purpose? the matter of the universe was created? other than, at the times I have indicated, and for the purposes which the same is now seen to answer in the earth. And further to consider, seriously, whether all speculations beyond or antecedent to this, be not idle, and perhaps mischievous?

The recent work of Mr. Mantell, which you have justly commended in p. 446 of your last volume, and the more recent work of Mr. Parkington, contain an admirable body of local facts regarding the organic remains, and their imbedding strata, and such rational deductions from those facts, as I am happy in the opportunity of here recommending to the notice of your readers, in contrast with the rant, for it deserves no better epithet, in which Mr. C. has indulged, towards the end of his letter, regarding "impiety to nature's God," if not only "the whole of the revelation by Moses," but the mistranslations and absurd additions, also, of the inventors of sacred theories, mosaical or bible geologies, &c. are not received "with implicit credit."

Before I conclude, I beg to express my dissent from the doctrine adopted by Mr. Cumberland, as to arcoliths or stones falling from the atmosphere: referring this origin to the imaginary existence of "felspar, mica, and quartz," in the atmosphere; and assuming, that these "rush towards each other with vehement affection," prior to the fall of an arcolith; instead of believing our own eyes, in seeing the stony masses which fall, explosively thrown off

off as sparks, from vastly larger satellite bodies, which still continue their course: to which bodies, observation and sound reasoning can assign no other or more recent origin, or principle of motion, than belong to the several other satellites and planetary bodies of the solar system.

The inaugural lecture of professor Buckland, which drew forth Mr. Cumberland's remarks, has appeared to me liable to severe objections, different from those noticed by Mr. C., some of which I have stated in Dr. Tilloch's Phil. Mag. vol. 56, p. 10.

JOHN FAREY.

Howland-street, June 8, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS ON WALES,

From Griffith Tudor, at Festiniog, to his friend Frank Wilmot at Oxford.

LETTER II.

Welsh Poetry—Its general Peculiarities—
Poetical Triads.

MY DEAR FRANK,—As I know your partiality for the Muse, in whatever form she may appear, and from whatever clime she may come,—whether from the Tiber or the Thames,—I shall offer no apology for commencing my proposed plan with some account of this fascinating personage, as she has chosen to exhibit herself amongst our Cambrian hills. And here I must forewarn you not to adopt your notions of our mountain goddess from those you have imbibed of her sisters in other countries, ancient or modern; for there is none of them with whom she can be exactly assimilated. Less majestic than the Greek or Roman, less luxuriant than the Oriental, and more exact than the English muse, her charms are peculiarly her own, but not on that account less worthy of admiration.

Non, si priores Mæonius tenet
Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,
Cæaque, &c.

Here then, you see, in order to soothe your prejudices, I have again the modesty to admit* the inferiority of the muse of Cambria to the same lady, when anciently attired in all the simple grandeur of the Mæonian garb. But is it any disparagement to the poetical fame of my country, that it has produced nothing to vie with the strains of that mighty bard,—of whom,

in the words of the author just quoted, we may so justly say—

—Nil majus generatur ipso,
Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum.

To enable you to form a proper idea of the poetry of Wales, it is necessary I should first inform you, that the *Cymry*† (for such is the name by which the Welsh have ever distinguished themselves,) were formerly in possession of a singular institution, known by the name of Bardism, which appears to have grown out of the still more ancient system of Druidism. The bards, indeed, formed originally one of the orders of the Druidical institution; and when, in process of time, that political fabric had been deprived of its primitive importance, they seem to have established a distinct society among such of the ancient inhabitants of this island as had sought an asylum in Wales. Some memorials of the regulations to which this new establishment was subject, as well as of its singular tenets, still survive; but they are for the most part so intermixed with the metaphysical interpolations of later times, that it has become scarcely possible to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Of one thing, however, I am enabled to speak with certainty; and this is,—that poetry formed an especial object of the care and cultivation of the bards, whose name has accordingly become synonymous with the sons of song. Hence the art was made subservient to a strict discipline, and a peculiar system of rules; and it cannot be deemed surprising, if the effusions of the ancient Welsh poets were also impregnated with the mystical doctrines of bardism. This was in fact the case, as may be proved by some of our earlier poems still extant, the subjects of which, however intelligible the language, are lost in a hopeless obscurity. But it was not to the themes of the Muse that the influence of bardism was confined; for the bards, considering poetry to form an essential part of their institution, are known to have exerted all the powers of their genius in its artificial embellishments, so as to render it the more appropriate medium of the doctrinal or historical lore which they thus treasured. To this it must be in a great measure ascribed, that Welsh poetry possesses a richer store of metres than was perhaps ever

* See the former Letter.

† Pronounced Kumry.

known

known to that of any other country, ancient or modern, and which have been progressively augmented, by the refinement of successive ages, to the number of twenty-four. These are all dependent on a certain principle of alliterary harmony, called *cynghanedd*, which, being peculiar to Welsh prosody, invests the strains over which it presides with certain strange and singular features, which I must take a more favourable opportunity of explaining.

Another and a material cause of the distinction thus claimed by the Muse of Cambria is to be found in the particular characteristics of the Welsh language itself. Its oriental descent, the copious significance of its simple terms, with the facilities resulting from the combination of these, added to the grammatical structure of the language, have united to enhance this distinction by the various and novel sources of rhythmical harmony, which they have created, as well by a brevity and terseness of expression, of which no other poetry of the present day affords any examples. From this concurrence of circumstances it happens, that the poetry of Wales, and more especially of ancient times, conveys to the ear of a person unacquainted with its characteristics something unintelligible and obscure. And all attempts to explain it through the medium of a literal translation must necessarily prove unsatisfactory, as wanting those aids which give to the original the greatest portion of its beauty and energy. Nor is it possible, even in a poetical version, to preserve all the sententious conciseness, with the sudden transitions and occasional boldness of figurative expression, peculiar to the Muse of the *Cymry*.

You perceive then, my dear Frank, that those who would build their notions of Welsh poetry upon the general poetry of Europe, whether of the present or past times, would be likely to arrive at a very fallacious conclusion. It has, I may almost affirm, nothing in common with the strains of other countries, save that inspiration which must always to a certain degree characterise the effusions of the Muse. Yet even in this particular the poets of Wales appear to possess features peculiarly their own. In vain should we attempt to recognize in them the uniform sublimity which distinguishes

the strains of Homer, the unvarying majesty and propriety of the Virgilian sentiments, or the regular and well-sustained flight of Pope's philosophic genius. The genuine characteristics of Welsh poetry are of a nature essentially different; not that I mean to insinuate, that it is not often pregnant with glowing thought, with dignified sentiment, with tender feeling, and with fine moral sense; but it rarely, if ever, happens, that the Welsh poet holds "the even tenor of his way," in one uninterrupted strain of feeling, whether of sublimity or of pathos. It is the irregular flash, the coruscation, of genius, rather than its full and steady blaze, that imparts a splendor to the *awen** of Wales; and hence it is that my native country is far more likely to supply rivals to Pindar or Gray, than to Milton or Lucretius. And the lyric excellence of some of our bards, especially the more ancient, forms a practical illustration of this hypothesis. In short the poetry of Wales, whatever occasional fire it may exhibit, is less the poetry of thought than of expression, a peculiarity which may be ascribed to the formal strictness of the prosody already alluded to, and to the musical properties of the language, which have from time immemorial created a sort of natural alliance between the songs of the bard and the strains of the minstrel. Hence arose the national practice of singing with the harp, customary among the Welsh from the earliest times, and which appears to have occasioned a certain metrical harmony to be frequently studied at the expense of those loftier aspirations, which confer dignity and immortality on the effusions of the Muse.

But, whatever may be the metrical singularities of the Cambrian Muse, she may lay claim to a more honourable distinction in the scrupulous regard which her votaries anciently paid to the love of truth. "The truth against the world" was a favourite axiom of the bardic institution, on which account it became a predominant principle of the poetical productions, over which, I have already mentioned, it exercised so great an influence. From this cause it has arisen, that in matters of history the early

* Poetical genius: literally, a flow or effusion of mind.

Welsh bards have ever been consulted as the favourite chroniclers of their age; whilst, by a singular contrast, the oldest prose compositions in the language are for the most part the mere vehicles of romance and of fiction. This inversion of the general order of writing, you will agree with me, is perhaps peculiar to Wales.

It is now time, you will think, my dear fellow, that I should bring this dissertation on our mountain minstrelsy to a close. Yet, believe me, I have much more to say before I can hope to make you as well acquainted as I wish to do even with its general character. However, this may be more advantageously reserved for another opportunity. At present I shall detain you no longer than to request your attention to a few of the Poetical Triads, which form part of a larger number, that are supposed to have had some influence formerly on the effusions of the bards. This mode of writing in triads, of which I shall have much to say hereafter, was peculiar to the Welsh, at least to any great extent; and I think you will so far surrender your prejudices as to admit, that the following specimen of the practice embraces much originality of thought with a proportionate share of sound sense and judicious instruction. At any event, I challenge you to produce, from the whole circle of ancient or modern literature, a happier definition of poetical genius than what is comprised in the first of the triads, which I shall now transcribe.

Poetical Triads.

The three primary requisites of poetical genius: an eye that can see nature, a heart that can feel nature, and a resolution that dares follow nature.

The three properties of a just imagination: what may be, what ought to be, and what is seemly to be.

The three indispensabilities of poetical language: purity, copiousness, and ease.

Three things that poetry should thoroughly be: thoroughly learned, thoroughly animated, and thoroughly natural.

Three things that ought to be well understood in poetry: the great, the little, and their correspondencies.

Three things to be avoided in poetry: the mean, the obscure, and the extravagant.

Three things to be chiefly considered in poetical illustration: what is obviously seen, what may be instantly admired, and what is eminently characteristic.

The three dignities of poetry: the true and wonderful united, the union of the beautiful and the wise, and the union of art and nature.

The three purities of poetry: pure truth, pure language, and pure conception.

The three advantages of poetry: the praise of goodness, the record of what is remarkable, and the invigoration of the affections.

The three final intentions of poetry: increase of goodness, increase of understanding, and increase of delight.

Leaving you to digest at your leisure this ancient relic of bardic wisdom, I again bid you farewell, hoping to have your candid sentiments on the purport of this epistle, as soon as you have an hour to bestow on so humble a theme. What I shall make the subject of my next lucubration I am hardly prepared to say, even if I wished to let you into the secret; but you know, my dear Wilmot, the condition of this correspondence, that the arrangement is to be wholly at my disposal. I will only once for all tell you, that variety is my motto. So, in the words of the poet,

To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.

Your ever faithful

GRIFFITH TUDOR.

Festiniog; July 5, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on a PASSAGE in COXE'S MEMOIRS of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

THERE is no writer of the present day to whom history is more indebted than to the Rev. Archdeacon Coxe, and he is particularly to be applauded for the fairness with which he has published the original papers entrusted to his selection, and which throw so great a light upon the times of which they treat. But the conclusions adduced from the materials thus liberally supplied may frequently admit of question. In his "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, vol. iv. p. 113. occurs the following passage:—"On reviewing the conduct of England, from the renewal of the disputes concerning the Spanish depredations in 1737 to the declaration of war, we shall not hesitate to confess, that it was inconsistent, unjust, haughty, and violent. The British nation listened only to one side of the question, gave implicit credit to the exaggerated accounts of the cruelties committed by the Spaniards without due evidence; and

and without noticing the violations of express treaties by the British traders," &c.

But this confession is really an accusation; which, so far from being supported by due evidence, is hazarded in opposition to testimony, admitted as decisive by the minister himself, and denied by none at the time it was given: so that the long endurance of the British nation is much more to be wondered at than its ultimate and eager desire of revenge.

The inextinguishable animosity of the court of Madrid, displaying itself in various forms during a period of more than twenty years, unquestionably originated in the arbitrary and unprovoked interposition of Great Britain by force of arms, in the quarrel between Spain and Austria relative to Sicily, and the consequent destruction (August 1718,) of the Spanish fleet off Messina. This was a contention in which England had no imaginable motive to interfere, but which, on the contrary, was obviously and permanently injurious to her best interests; being calculated wholly and solely to promote the pernicious projects of Hanoverian aggrandisement. The hatred and resentment of Spain were afterwards fostered by the insidious artifices practised upon her, relative to the restitution of Gibraltar, and other causes well known to those conversant with the events of those times, as originating in electoral ambition.

In the speech of King George I. delivered Nov. 11, 1718, we hear for the first time of vessels fitted out in the West Indies against the British commerce, which, under the name of *Guarda Costas*, were in fact privateers, licensed for the purpose of plunder; and whose daring outrages on the high seas, notwithstanding the nominal restoration of peace and amity in 1721, received the strongest countenance from the Spanish government. These violences continued without intermission for a long series of years, in open contempt of treaties, particularly of the Convention of Seville in 1729; and they were followed by innumerable complaints, commissions, memorials, and remonstrances. In the memorable debate which took place March 3, 1738, on the petitions presented by the West India merchants and others, the minister, Sir

Robert Walpole, acknowledged "that the British merchants and seamen had been often treated most unjustly and inhumanly by the Spanish *Guarda Costas*, and that both the honour and interest of the nation were concerned in obtaining reparation for such injuries, and a proper security for the future."

On the 30th of the same month, Sir Robert Walpole said, on the subject of the resolutions moved by Mr. Pulteney, "I shall most readily agree to any motion that can be proposed for showing it to be our opinion, that our merchants have fully proved their losses; and that the depredations which have been committed are contrary to the treaties subsisting between the two crowns, and without the least pretence or colour of justice;" and in his consequent amendment to the resolutions, it is asserted, "that before and since the treaty of Seville many unjust seizures and captures have been made, and great depredations committed by the Spaniards, which have been attended with many instances of unheard-of cruelty and barbarity; that the frequent applications made to the court of Spain have proved vain and ineffectual; and the several orders or cédulas granted by the King of Spain have been disobeyed, or totally evaded."

During the month of March numerous petitions had been presented to the House of Commons relative to the inhumanities, as well as depredations, committed by the Spaniards. Several captains and others, whose characters were unimpeached, being examined at the bar of the House, gave the clearest and most impressive evidence of these horrid outrages. Among these witnesses was the famous Robert Jenkins, the captain of a West India trader, who was called to the bar on the 16th and 21st of March (1738). The report of the committee to whom the petitions had been referred, was brought up March 30th, by Alderman Pery, one of the members for London. It was calculated to excite indignation as well as compassion. Mr. Murray (afterwards the celebrated Earl of Mansfield,) was heard as counsel for the petitioners, and supported with irresistible eloquence the justice of their complaint. The remarkable case of Jenkins, in particular, so highly inflamed the public mind,

mind, that Mr. Pulteney declared, "his very name would suffice to raise volunteers."

Also, in the grand debate which took place March 8, 1739, on the Convention of the Prado, Sir Thomas Sanderson denounced the same atrocious act in the following language:—"Even the Spanish pirate who cut off Capt. Jenkins's ear,—making use, at the same time, of the most insulting expression towards the person of our king, an expression which no British subject can decently repeat,—even this fellow is suffered to enjoy the fruits of his rapine, and remain a living testimony of the tameness of Britain, and the triumphant pride of Spain."

More than half a century subsequent to these transactions, Mr. Edmund Burke, in that bold and assuming tone which characterised all the effusions of his licentious style of eloquence, without the least attempt to disprove the evidence, thought proper to speak of "the fable of Jenkins's ears." Regicide peace! This apparently encouraged Mr. Archdeacon Coxe to make a farther advance. "I am inclined (says this writer, *Memoirs* iv. p. 43,) to give credit to the suggestion of Tindal, that Jenkins lost his ear, or part of his ear, on another occasion, and pretended it had been cut off by the crew of a Spanish *Guarda Costa*." Of Mr. Coxe's inclination there can be no question; but this makes no part of the evidence. The words of Tindal are as follow:—"The case which made the greatest noise was that of one Jenkins, master of an English ship, who had, it seems, lost his ear, or part of his ear; and he pretended it had been cut off by the crew of a Spanish *Guarda Costa*, with circumstances of the utmost insolence against the person of his Majesty and his subjects." If the term pretended in this passage means falsely affirmed, the ground of the accusation ought to have been fully and fairly stated; otherwise it must pass for a mere calumny. There exists not the least colour for the gratuitous insertion, "that Jenkins lost his ear on another occasion;" and Tindal admits, "that the evidence of Jenkins had an incredible effect both upon Parliament and the public."

"The effect of this ridiculous story (says Mr. Coxe, again improving upon his author,) on the nation at large was

proportionate to the sentiments of horror and vengeance it excited in the House of Commons." But how could such sentiments be excited in that House by a ridiculous fiction? Assuredly there were in that Assembly persons not less inclined than Mr. Coxe, and, having heard the evidence, far more able to detect the imposture, had imposture been attempted. Upon this topic the authority of Tindal can bear no comparison with that of Smollet, who was himself professionally employed in the West Indies at the period in question; and this historian informs us, "that Jenkins was master of a Scottish merchant ship; that he was treated in a most barbarous manner by the captain of a Spanish *Guarda Costa*, who, after a vain search for contraband commodities, tore off one of his ears, bidding him carry it to his king, with other opprobrious expressions, filling the House of Commons with indignation." He farther relates, "that Jenkins was afterwards engaged in the service of the East India Company; and, in an engagement with the pirate Angria, he distinguished himself by his extraordinary courage and conduct, by which he saved his own ship, with three others that were under his convoy." Surely the name of such a man merits to be rescued from the implied charge of perjury and imposture. History, though privileged to speak the boldest truths, ought religiously to guard against the slightest deviation from her charter.

As to the main question at issue between Great Britain and Spain at the period alluded to, it is now sufficiently obvious, that to insist upon a direct renunciation of the "right of search," as it was styled by the latter of the contending powers, was the extravagance of opposition, as Mr. Pitt himself subsequently and generously acknowledged in Parliament. On the other hand, for England to admit that this problematic right extended to the privateers, or *Guarda Costas*, fitted out from the Spanish-American ports for promiscuous plunder, and existing only by depredations, for which no redress could ever be obtained, was a concession equally compatible with national honour, and the principles of public justice. Nor would France, at any period of Cardinal Fleury's equitable administration, have armed in support of so unwarrantable and exorbitant a pretension. The war was indeed

deed at the last, when Spain seemed most disposed to conciliation and concession, caused by the violence of the British government, which, no longer guided by the counsels of Walpole, had by a sudden transition passed from one extreme to another; refusing the repeated offers of the mediation of France, and accompanying her imperious demands by the menacing appearance of a fleet off Cadiz, during the continuance of which, as the King of Spain himself told the ambassador Keene, "no grace or facilities were to be expected." The same error in negotiation characterised the imbecile administration, which presided over the counsels of Great Britain in the memorable years 1802 and 3. Pusillanimity was atoned for by passion and precipitancy; and the superior sagacity and address of the then ambassador at Paris, Lord Whitworth, was rendered of no avail by the peremptory nature of his instructions; and, when a fair prospect of accommodation seemed to open, the ambassador in vain ventured to remark, "that, were the necessity of expedition less urgent, he might perhaps hope to bring the discussion to even a more favourable issue." But how frequently does the observation of the famous Swedish Chancellor Oxenstiern force itself upon us,— "that it is wonderful to see by how small a portion of wisdom the world is governed!" M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I WAS much pleased, in your Number for September, to meet the notice of the Miller's Tomb, by your correspondent J. J. as it called to my remembrance a very-pleasant tour I made round the coast in the year he names (1815), or the year preceding; I do not exactly know which, as the memorandums I made of my journey are deficient in that particular.

In the course of my round I visited Worthing; and, accompanied by a friend, strolled one afternoon to the Miller's Tomb, where, making a desk of my friend's back, I copied off, I believe, all the inscriptions, &c. on and about it.

On the doors of the harbour I found the three following inscriptions, which J. J. does not notice; probably he did not espy them, or his time might not admit of his copying them, for, at a

place so little calculated for writing, this is no trifling task. Limbrick, the owner of which, in the year 1788, sent the last of the three, is a seat just below the hill.

My Friend.

Let us secure an int'rest in the other world,

Let this be as it list, be toss'd, and hurl'd;
He's great and rich enough who well to die,

And can with joy expect eternity.

Friend! this is the best counsel I can tell:
Think on't, and practise it, — and so farewell!

When Time and Death their work fulfil,
Then adieu to Greendown Hill;
When my remains lie here at rest,
I hope my soul will live among the just.

Sent by the Owner of Limbrick, 1788.

Busied no more with worldly hopes and fears,

But safely landed in the vale of years,
Fain would my mind calm and contented dwell,

With health and letter'd ease in Limbrick cell;

Whence, though contracted, still the view commands

Fair rising woods beyond the falling lands,
And slightly glances at the velvet green,
Which justly boasts the sweet enchanting scene,

More famous for the living miller's tomb,
Who thinks upon the better scenes to come.
Long may his portion of good works encrease,

Ere he exchange it for eternal peace;

Whilst Time and Death consent, in turn,
to lend

The rich a pleasure, and the poor a friend!

My memorandums, made at the time I was at Worthing, do not state that the miller himself left any thing to keep the tomb in repair, though I think it is very likely he should have done so; but run thus, "A gentleman in the parish left ten pounds a year for the keeping-up of the tomb; but the person who now receives it neglects to perform his office as he ought, though it is still in excellent order; and, to the best of my recollection, I picked up this intelligence at the cottage mentioned by J. J. but I cannot vouch for its correctness. J. J. mentions the miller's coffin on castors, but does not mention a last request of the old man, which was that he might be wheeled in it round the field in which the tomb is situated, previous to his interment; which was punctually complied with.

J. M. LACEY.

Ta

SIR,

IN your number for August you have given us an account of an overflowing well at Tottenham; and in your Notices to Correspondents for the month of September, you have mentioned the "intense interest" which the subject has excited. If you will refer to the Transactions of the Royal Society, it appears that in the year 1794 Mr. BENJAMIN VULLIAMY sunk a well at Norland-house, belonging to a relative of his, four feet in diameter, and 236 feet deep, taking the usual precautions of keeping out the land-springs, as fast as they appeared. When they had proceeded to this depth, they had reason to suppose that a current of water was running not very far beneath them; they then employed a borer of five inches and a half in diameter, and, after proceeding with it twenty-four feet further, and driving a copper pipe of the same diameter into the bore-hole, a mixture of water and sand rushed through the pipe, which in an hour and twenty minutes filled the well, and overflowed its mouth. But their difficulties were not at an end: for the sand subsiding in the well, overcame in a very great degree the power of the water, and it occasioned many days' labour, and a consequent heavy expense, to remove the sand as fast as it rose. However, at length they were amply repaid for their trouble, for the well continued regularly to discharge forty-six gallons of water per minute.

This is a very slight sketch of the manner in which Mr. Vulliamy proceeded in prosecuting his object; those of your readers who feel the degree of interest which you mention, will no doubt obtain a sight of the paper itself, which is very explicit, and occupies eight pages. A plate is annexed, which completely removes any difficulty that may occur.

Sherborne, Dorset; J. GOUGER.
Sept. 24, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GREECE in its RELATIONS with EUROPE;
by MONS. DE PRADT, ancien Archevêque de Malines.

O! CRADLE of the sciences and the arts. O! thou Mnemosyne, who, in giving birth to the Muses, spread that dawn of day over the universe which illuminated and inspired

thy illustrious sons,—how hast thou since been trodden under the foot of man! Thy gods had abandoned thee: thy models of ancient glory and virtue had become a dead letter to the barbarous tribes, when they sacrilegiously place a stone upon thy tomb, to close it for ever.

But darkness is no longer visible; the spark of liberty rekindles round the shades of thy fathers; and is there any where to be found a soul in this earthly tabernacle, who, having shed tears over thy misfortunes, would not cheerfully contribute its ingenuous promises of support?

Although the principles of a narrow policy,—parching as the south winds,—had dried up in our hearts a genuine spirit of loyalty, partaking of the tender feelings which grow out of the sacred fire of humanity; let me aspire with a trembling hand, in the decline of life, to promulgate to the universe an important truth, that all pity is not extinguished among us. Let me also endeavour feebly, though faithfully, to exhibit an outline of thy ancient glory and portentous fall, accompanied by a distant view of the new destinies which the hand of time has prepared for thee.

There have been revolving ages since, gifted by Heaven, thy towering genius ruled among the sons of men. The heathen mythology was thy workmanship, destined to embellish a code of laws, emanating from thy councils, to which the whole world submitted in its turn. Its inhabitants knew only thee, and held no intercourse but with thee. It was thee who peopled the confines of Asia, Sicily entire, and part of Italy.

The courage of thy children spared Carthage from the arms of Regulus, and paved the way for the great work reserved for the Scipio's to accomplish; a handful of thy veterans crossed the states of the successor of Xerxes, and the great king humiliated himself before thy people. Soon we arrived at an important era, when the enjoyment of peace preserved for a time the splendor of those crowns, which Apollo and Mars had united on thy brow.

What besides was the spectacle of these times? Immortal names among thy citizens attracted the admiration of gods and men. Neighbouring nations, wherever thy boundaries were within reach, associated in thy games; harkened

harkened with attention to the oracles of Athens, to the precepts of Socrates and Plato. Sometimes they were affected by the scenes of Sophocles and Euripides; at others were they pressing round the tribune where Demosthenes thundered. Then Corinth was the centre of the universe, while thou wast seated in the zenith of thy power.

But *vide mi fili quam leve discrimen palibulum inter et statuum*. Alas! when thou wast slumbering in the peaceful security of all thy acquired glory, the deceitful King of Macedon, availing himself of an unwary hour, bewildered thee in the windings of his politics. Sword and sceptre in hand, he dared break down thy ramparts, under the specious pretence of subduing the Persian empire; as Russia might cross France to make the conquest of Spain, while the arts are spared to the professors: so were thy children flattered by the respect shown for the tomb of Pindar, and thereby consoled for thy lost liberty. Then set the sun of thy glory,—as it would be with France; the splendor of thy power could not establish itself, after the mortal wounds which the hand of Alexander of that day soon found pretexts to inflict upon thee in the ungarded hour of repose.

Can it be believed that Italy, become so powerful a state, authorised Rome to rank thee in the number of its provinces; the catalogue of which presented nearly all the cities in the known world. And as she had submitted herself to pro-consuls, by whose tyranny she was enchained, so were the Greeks, in their turn, the slaves of her will; and it was her severity and extortion that accustomed them, in the end, to humiliating concessions of every kind; and, above all, to those fulsome adulations they were soon forced to lavish at the feet of the successors of Constantine, and which afterwards even the ferocious children of Mahomet had prepared for them.

Thus under the Crescent, as under the Cross, thy immediate destiny was irrevocably fixed. To weep,—to bleed,—and to tremble for the consequences of thy disgrace. The immortal spirit of Greece being broken, her porticoes were deserted and her cloisters opened,—those narrow avenues where in every niche superstition and igno-

rance are enthroned. The public mind, deprived of those strong emotions which the love of liberty inspires, fails in those noble objects of pursuit which keeps alive watchfulness, and presages the true interest of the public weal. A thousand vain disputes lost thee thy pre-eminence, and widened the passage to the oppressors of mankind.

Oh! religion, we invoke thy sacred character to an open avowal of thy principles; thou who hast reddened the earth and the seas with the blood of humanity: still more tears have been shed on thy account. How many hearts hast thou broken? How many followers hast thou blinded, and turned out of the road of their duty?

While all the nerves of public spirit have been enfeebled by a long interval, without glory or grandeur for its object, it fails to every good purpose; becomes a victim to the sabre, and a fearful and ignominious bigotry cedes very soon to an audacious and ferocious fanaticism.

Unhappily, it is through all these afflicting stages that Greece has been gradually sinking, for so many ages, at the feet of monuments, which, under a better state of feeling, would have reminded her of her lost happiness; and, trodden under the stupid feet of their ignorant oppressors,—it has borne five hundred years the dominion of Turkey over it; a situation very much resembling what Spain was as to its power in America, and what England's is in India: however, with this difference as to the former,—Spain, to its eternal disgrace, obliged the vanquished to renounce the religion of their fathers; while Turkey left Greece to follow its own, as England has done in India. Thus we have attempted briefly to describe all that has happened to Greece.

In the nature of things, the humiliating condition to which she had fallen could not continue; and as to the germs of improvement, the present propitious period may have brought them to light. Confined they were in a multitude of molecules, which the often slow, but infallible hand of time could not fail to develope; and it is of the highest importance to acknowledge, that it may serve essentially to direct us in approaching the new scene which opens itself on the side of the East; the influence of which on the destinies

destinies of the world cannot fail to be manifest: a subject so complicated and interesting, that it becomes us to discuss it methodically.

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXV.

WIELAND.

AT Biberach, in Swabia, Christopher Martin Wieland was born on the 5th of September, 1733, in a parsonage-house, called Holzheim, which his father inhabited, near the little river Riess. Biberach is a free municipal city, in which Catholics and Lutherans have equal civic rights, and use the same church alternately. Wieland's father was the Lutheran minister, and had studied at Halle. He undertook the entire education of his son, and, with the usual solicitude of parental affection, bestowed too much toil on the pupil; began his lessons when the child was hardly three years old, and forced, by this hot-house confinement, a premature growth of knowledge.

The boy was admired as a prodigy; in his seventh year he was reading Nepos; but had incurred the oppressed feeling of those who are not allowed to expand, had contracted a shy lonesomeness of disposition, and apparently wanted the activity, the readiness, the emulation, of boys accustomed to bustle through a crowd. In his thirteenth year Virgil and Homer were his pocket companions, and he was already familiar with Cicero. He had not only begun to make German verses; especially hymns, but had planned an epic poem on the "Destruction of Jerusalem;" the mystically pious turn of his father was giving to all his ideas a religious direction.

At the age of fourteen he was first exposed to the conflicts of public and social education; being then sent to the high school at Klosterbergen, near Magdeburg, which at that time was superintended by the Abbot Steinmetz, whose reputation as a teacher was great, and whose evangelical tone accorded with the sentiments of Wieland's father. In consequence of the popularity of this institution, the school-house had been lately enlarged, the discipline had become unremitting, and devotional exercises formed a laborious part of the employment of the numerous pupils; they were always

praying to be quit of prayers. The young Wieland, however, made here a rapid progress in Greek, and grew remarkably fond of Xenophon, whose *Cyropædia* was the study of his class; but he took less part than others in the sports of his schoolfellows, their playground being to him rather a show than an arena. During his leisure-hours he applied to English literature, and read attentively Shaftesbury's "Characteristics." All-curious, he at this time peeped also into some libertine books, but felt compunction after the indulgence; indeed his conscientiousness was extremely sensible, whatever were his topics of self-reproach:—"How often (says he,) I almost bathed in tears of contrition, and wrung my hands sore; I would fain, but could not fashion myself into a saint."

Adelung, afterwards the celebrated glossologist, was one of the scholars with whom Wieland formed at Klosterbergen a permanent friendship; they separated at seventeen, but they long corresponded. Wieland was next removed to the house of a relation at Erfurt, named Baumer, who advised him, as his lungs were weak, to give up the intention of taking orders, and to study the law. The year following he returned home, and obtained the reluctant permission of his father to prepare for college on this new plan. Sophia von Guttermann, the daughter of a physician at Augsburg, a young lady of beauty and intellect, was now staying at Biberach, and visited at the house of Wieland's father, to whose wife she was distantly related. Three or four years older than her cousin, who was still treated as a schoolboy, she saw neither danger nor impropriety in walking out frequently with a lad, whose talents and accomplishments she could discern and appreciate; but Wieland fell enthusiastically in love with her. One Sunday, when his father had been preaching from the text, "God is love," he accompanied Sophia after service into the fields; said that he thought a warmer discourse might have been inspired by the topic; and began to declaim in a rhapsodical phraseology, recollected or modified from Plato's Dialogues:—"You may imagine, (says Wieland's own narrative,) whether I spoke coldly when I gazed in her eyes, and whether the gentle So-
phia

phia heard unpersuaded, when she looked benignly at me. In short, neither of us doubted the rectitude of my system; but Sophia expressed a wish, probably because she thought my delivery too lyrical, that I would put down my ideas in writing. As soon as I left her, I was at my desk, and endeavoured to versify my theory." The fruits of this enthusiastic stroll were the lines entitled, "the Nature of Things," which form a conspicuous part of Wieland's first publication.

Sophia was now returning to her friends; term drew nigh; and the Platonic lovers separated. Wieland proceeded in 1751 to the college at Tübingen, a cheap, not a celebrated university; and the professors attracting but feebly his attention, he shut himself up in his room, and wrote verses. While a student there, in 1752, he printed his earliest volume of poems, which are chiefly didactic, and contain, beside "the Nature of Things," an "Anti-Ovid," the "Moral Epistles," and some "Sacred Stories."

At Tübingen, Wieland also began an epic poem in Ossianic prose, entitled "Arminius, or Germany freed," which has been translated into English. He sent the manuscript first five cantos of this poem, anonymously, to Bodmer, the editor of an eminent Swiss review, soliciting the critical opinion of this literary patriarch, who thought well of the specimen, and printed a complimentary acknowledgment to his unknown correspondent. Wieland now named himself; and Bodmer invited the young genius to pass the vacation at his house near Zurich. He complied with the proposal in October 1752. The dwelling of Bodmer was adapted for a temple of the Muses; situate at the foot of a hill between the town and the country, it was retired without being lonely; a vineyard, bounded at top by fig-trees, rose at the back of the garden; the Uto glittered in front, and a magnificent landscape of city, lake, and mountain, embosomed the modest residence.

To Wieland was assigned an apartment which Klopstock, already known to fame, had occupied the summer before. Within view or walk were to be seen traces or ruins of the dwellings of Owe, Warte, Husen, and other poets of the Swabian period, who had founded the romantic literature of Germany; and whose manuscript re-

maines, collected and preserved by the care of Rudiger Maness of Zurich, were now about to be edited by Bodmer. And here, in this congenial spot, his mind took that bent for chivalrous romance, which has determined the character of the greater part of his poetry.

Visits to and from the literary men of the neighbourhood varied the domestic circle, of which Gesner, the author of the Idyls, often formed a part; but Breitinger, a canon of Zurich, was the one of Bodmer's friends who showed the most attention to Wieland, and has accordingly been named by him in a dedication.

Bodmer, who had lost a wife and children, was glad of an habitual companion; and he could employ the labour of Wieland profitably in critical animadversion, and in contributions to periodic publications. Insensibly this stay was prolonged, and arranged on a footing of mutual advantage. Wieland, quite in his element, and delighted with his new independence, dropped the project of returning to college, devoted himself wholly to the cares of authorship, and managed an extensive literary correspondence,—which included the conspicuous names of Haller, Gleim, Hagedorn, Gellert, Klopstock, and Sulzer.

An agreeable specimen of his romantic poetry will be the introduction to a *fabliau*, entitled "Giron le Courtois."

Arthur, before his hall at Cramlot,
Begirt with thirty knights, was holding court,
Under a dase of velvet, fring'd with gold.
Between him, and her Lancelot, the queen
Guenara sat. Twelve maidens, couth to give
The sweetest meed of love to whoso earns it,
Stood bashfully the royal dame beside;
And round about, on the tall branchy oaks,
Hung glittering in the sun-shine shields and spears,
While thirty lads held in the shade hard by
As many horses, well caparison'd.
When lo! from forth the forest a black knight
Alone came riding. He drew near, alighted
On his right knee, made to the queen obeisance,
Then rose, and stood before King Arthur, taller
By head and shoulders than the other knights.
He bowed, and said, "King, wilt thou grant a boon,
Such as one knight may of another ask."
The king with wonder look'd upon the stranger,
And all with wonder view'd his stately form,
And heard his speech, and silently awaited
What boon he was to sue for. Arthur spake:
"Sir knight, make known thy wish; I grant thy
prayer."

The stranger bowed a second time, and said,
"To you, puissant sir, and to these knights
Beside you, let it not unwelcome prove,
In honour of all lovely wives and maids,
As well as to make known, whether the prize
Of knighthood appertains to the new knights,
Or to the old, with me, one after the other,
Here in the open green to try a joust."

King Arthur, and his band of thirty knights,
Fellows of the Round Table all of them,
Were not the men to let a boon like this
Be asked a second time. Instead of answer,
Toward the trees whereon their lances leaned,

And

And where, beside their steeds, the pages stood,
They severally ran with cheerful speed.

Now Arthur and his thirty famous peers,
With bucklers on their arms, the horses mounted,
And rode with level'd shafts on to the plain,
Where the strange knight had taken stand already.

Foremost King Arthur rode. Both couch'd their
spears,

And, covered with their shields, their vizors louted,
Spurring their horses, at each other ran
So forcibly, the ground beneath them shook;
When, as they were about to meet in onset,
The stranger held his spear aloof, received
On his firm shield the stiff thrust of the king,
So that the spear shivered in many splinters,
And Arthur scarcely could with effort keep
Firm in his stirrups. But unshaken sat
The sable knight, and, soon as his warm steed
Had spent his spring, he turn'd, rode to the king,
And courteously addressed him: "God forbid
That I should use against you, noble sire,
My arm or weapon; order me, as one
Bound to your service both by choice and duty."

The lofty Arthur looked on him amazed,
And to the tent return'd. Then Galaric,
His nephew, second son to Lot of Orcan,
Steps rashly forth, for combat eager. Sure
Of victory, he swings the quivering spear,
And couches it, against his broad breast clanks
The golden-eagled shield. Now, with fierce thrust,
He rushes on, but by a gentle bend
Avoided, harmless slid his weapon's point
'Neath the Black Knight's left arm, whose surer
shaft

Just then smote him a stunning blow, so home
His senses quell, his tottering knees unknit,
He drops, and covers with his length the ground.

To avenge his brother's fall, Sir Galban came,
The elder son of Lot, his name is heard
When of invincibles discourse is held;
But this time to his lady he forgot
To recommend himself, or fortune mock'd him;
For the black knight served him like Galaric.

An equal fate fell on the other nephews
Of Arthur, Egerwin and Galheret,
And on Bliomberis, and Lionel,
The noble sons of King Boort of Gannes,
Eke on the never weary, ever merry,
Sir Dinadel of Strangor. All of these
Had often stretched a brave man on the earth;
Now came their turn to be for once o'erthrown.

"Heigh!" says Sir Gries, King Arthur's seneschal,
In words the courtier, but in deeds the knight,
"Ne'er be it said or sung, in foreign lands,
That Arthur's messmates, like as many nine-pins,
By the first strolling champion were knock'd down;
Black as he is, the stranger is no devil."
Half jesting, half in earnest, with these words
He spurr'd his courser. He had carefully,
Out of a heap of spears beside the tent,
Chosen the heaviest; but him nought avail'd
His foresight, his rash courage, or the glibness
Of his keen tongue. The black knight lifted him
High in the air, and let him fall again.
His squire soon helped on his legs again;
Back to the tent with muttering limp'd Sir Gries.

The others followed in their turns, bold knights,
Unwont to turn their backs on any adventure,
Howe'er unpromising, or yield to man:
To break a lance was but a sport to them,
They would have stripped a forest of its wood;
Yet of them all not one, not one withstood
The forceful onset of the unknown knight;
Each in his turn was from the saddle hurl'd.

Thus to behold the whole Round Table foil'd,
Grieved to the heart Sir Lancelot of the Lake,
The only one of all the thirty who
Remain'd unconquer'd. This Sir Lancelot
Was the fair queen's own knight; for love to her
He had done many deeds, and in repayment
Many a sweet kiss, and many a glowing clasp,
Had been vouchsafed in secret. No one messmate
Of the Round Table was than him more fraught
With manliness and beauty. In the presence
Of his fair mistress, nothing seems so easy
As to unhorse the stoutest javelin-splitter
On the wide earth. And yet he look'd astonished
At the black knight; for what had newly chanc'd,
Ne'er chanc'd before, since the Round Table stood.

"If the black art it be which shields this
heathen,"
Says Lancelot softly to the queen, "Fair lady,
I pray thee don't forsake thy faithful knight;
Tho' hell for the black champion strive united,

If but your eye smile on me, on my side
Is heaven." When he thus had said, the queen
Allowed him in her lovely eyes to read
(For seemliness before so many hearers
Closed up her lips) an answer, which upswell'd
The big heart in his bosom. With loose rein,
His shield aloof, his lance press'd to his side,
He ran, and both the knights so forcibly
Jostled against each other, horse and man,
That the snapt shafts were shivered in their fists,
And shield and helmet met together clanging.
But nought avail'd to Lancelot his lady's
Kind glances; him the black knight's force out-
weighs,

He totters, drops the rein, grows giddy, sinks,
And lies where lay before him all his messmates.

Calmly the stranger from his horse alights,
Coaxes with friendly hand his reeking back,
And his warm chest, takes off the foamy bit,
Ungirds the saddle, and dismisses him,
With a kind pat, to graze about the green;
Then turns, as came he from an airing merely,
Cheerful and unreserv'd, with his accustomed
Grave elderly slow step, back to the tent.

With eyes askance the knights avoid his gaze,
And look at one another, as if asking
Can you bear this? but Arthur from the tent
Advanc'd with dignity, held out his hand,
And thus address'd the stranger: "Noble knight,
We have, I think, bought of you dear enough
The right to see the face of one, who thus
Can heave my thirty comrades from the saddle."

No sooner had the king vouchsafed these words,
Than the strange knight unhasp'd his helm, and
rais'd it;

When lo! the curls were white as snow that hung
About his skull; in all the majesty
Of unenfeebled age the hero stood,
A stately handsome man, though manifold
The wrinkles were that furrow'd his high forehead,
And though his shoulders, still unstooping, bore
The burden of a hundred years of toil.

On seeing him, King Arthur and his knights
Again grew warm about the heart, they thronged
Wondering around the stranger, clasp'd his hand,
While on his countenance their looks repos'd
Kindly, like sons who meet unhop'd a father.

"My name is Branor, (said the ancient knight),
Branor the Brown. Thy father, royal Arthur,
The far-renowned Pendragon Uther, still
Trotted his horse of stick about the court,
When Branor sallied forth o'er hill and dale
In quest of ventures. These old mossy oaks
I recollect no taller than a spear.
Thy father was to me an honour'd master,
And a kind friend. We often rode together,
And broke, in jest and earnest, many a lance.
May blessings light upon his noble son!
It does my old eyes good to see young men
Not yet quite fallen off from their forefathers."

While thus they spake, the sun was setting.

Arthur,
His queen, the ladies, and the thirty knights,
With Branor in the midst, now turn'd their steps
Toward the castle-gate at Cramalot,
Where a repast stood waiting in the hall.

A purpled canopy o'erhung the seat
Of Arthur and his queen; an ivory stool
Was placed between them for the worthy Branor.
When these were seated, others took their places,
In order due, beside the spacious board.
Now twenty youths in pewter dishes brought
The steaming food, and twenty others waited
At the rich side-board, where from silver ewers
Stream'd ale, mead, wine, and trumpets shook the
hall.

As often as the two-eared cup went round.

When appetite was sated, lofty talk
Of deeds, of champions, and of court-empire,
Prolong'd their stay till midnight, and all eyes
Fasten'd upon the stranger; whensoever
He oped his lips to parley, one might then
Have heard a spider on the cornise spin.

King Arthur took the old man's hand, and said:
"Until to-day my eyes have ne'er beheld,
Sir Branor, one so stout and merciful;
God help me, but I should have liked to know
The fathers who begot such sons as these."

Him the old knight replied to in this wise:
"Sire king, I've lived a hundred years and more,
Many a good man upon his nurse's lap
I've seen, and many a better help'd to bury.
As yet there is no lack of doughty knights,
Or lovely ladies worthy of their service;

But men, like those of yore, I see not now,
So full of manhood, firmness, frankness, sense,
To honour, right, and truth, so tied, and steadfast,
With hand and heart, and countenance, so open,
So without guile, as were King Meliad,
Hector the Brown, and Danayn the Red,
And my friend Geron, still surnamed the Cour-
teous,

Such men, by God! I ne'er shall see again."

Here the old man's voice faltered, and he bowed
His head, and paused. And all were silent too
For a long time: none dared to interrupt
The holy stillness, till at length Guenara
Waked to Sir Lancelot, who understood her,
And thus to Branor said: "We, antient sir,
Are all too young to have known the knights you
mention;

Only in you, who knew them, they still live.

"'Twould be some solace to us, from the one
Spared to our times, to hear of them and their's."

King Arthur and the queen, and all the knights,
Chimed in with Lancelot's prayer: not aloud,
Yet not unheeded, the young ladies plead,
And by the stooping eye, and colouring cheek,
Bewray a bashful curiosity.

Then Branor, nodding friendly, look'd at them,

And said, "Your very prayer is courtesy;
Old age prates willingly, as well you know,
And loves to talk about the good old times
That are no more; in which, as in a dream
Of bliss, it still can lingering stray delighted.

I'll tell you of the noblest man I knew,
Of Geron,—'tis full seventy years and more
Since a strange accident brought us together.

I was on horseback, strolling through the forest
In quest of some adventure, when a storm
Assail'd me suddenly: I sought for shelter
Under a cavern, where I soon perceiv'd
A narrow path, which led into the mountain.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is a curious fact in zoo-
logy, which is not noticed by any
writer upon the subject that I have
met with, but of which I was once an
eye-witness; namely, that bats some-
times carry their young ones upon
their back. When I was a few years
since rambling with some others among
the trees in Ackworth-park, near Pon-
tefract, in Yorkshire, in the middle of
the day, I perceived a bat flying near
me, which was followed in a little
time by another, and, in a few minutes
after, by a third. So unusual a cir-
cumstance engaged my attention, par-
ticularly as they all flew in the same
straight direction, without returning.
It also excited my curiosity to disco-
ver from whence they came. I ac-
cordingly walked in the contrary
direction, and soon came to a tree in
which was a hole, made by a wood-
pecker, about ten or twelve feet from
the ground, from which I saw several
bats take their flight. My companions
climbed into the tree, and stationed
themselves on each side of the hole,
and soon informed me that the bats
carried their young upon their backs;
and endeavoured to knock them down
with their hats, as they issued from
the hole. They struck to the ground

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two young ones, which I picked up,
and an old one. I then climbed into
the tree; my companions made room
for me; and in a short time a bat ap-
peared at the edge of the hole, when
I very plainly saw a young one upon
its back: it remained there a few se-
conds, and then took its flight. We
then descended, and went in their di-
rection; and at the distance of about an
hundred yards we came to another
tree, in which also was a woodpecker's
hole, into which we saw several enter.
The hole from which they issued stank
most offensively, which was probably
occasioned by the death of some of the
family, and was the cause of the emi-
gration of the rest.

Sept. 10, 1822. R. G. ROBINSON.
Chesterton, near Cambridge.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with interest a letter from
Mr. Graham in your last number,
calling the attention of your readers to
the lime-water procured from the gas-
works, as an effectual remedy for that
troublesome and disagreeable disease
—the ring-worm. I have for a consi-
derable period used what is called in
the London Pharmacopœia the *Un-
guentum Hydrargyri Nitratis*, mixed
with an equal portion of lard, or wax
cerate, as an external application;
giving, at the same time, gentle pur-
gatives twice in the day. I can truly
say, that I have never known the above
remedies to fail.

My object in this letter is not to de-
preciate the value of Mr. Graham's
remedy, but merely to point out a
more attainable and less disagreeable
method than the one noticed by that
gentleman. I fully concur with him in
recommending perfect cleanliness, and
washing the head with soap and wa-
ter.

MEDICUS.

Sept. 13, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE already given the public
some insight into the deteriorating
practices of paper-makers, as produc-
tive of the general bad qualities both
of printing and writing papers. I
therein traced its origin to the inqui-
sitorial heavy pressure of the excise,
operating upon an article which can-
not fairly bear so grievous an impost.
To remunerate themselves in the only
way

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way they can, the manufacturers have resorted to contrivances to avert the pressure of this coercive branch of money-levying; and the result is the same as in all cases of financial oppression,—trickery attempting to counteract the invasions of legislative requisitions, leaving the public as gulls of such a desperate game, viz. by forcing articles of bad quality upon them, instead of (as heretofore) good ones.

As I have laid part of this gross system bare, I will finish it by saying, that the same species of legalized adulteration in paper-making exists in the (second class) inferior papers as those manufactured by the “white class makers.” Retail shopkeepers are continually complaining of the rottenness and imperfection of the species called whity-brown; and no wonder: the article is often so stuffed with chalk, and other vile trash, that on applying it to the fire it actually moulders, and refuses to burn. The large brown packing-paper, used in warehouses, &c. which used to be formerly of a strong firm texture, when it was the unalloyed produce of old tarred rope, is now fabricated in such a way as to contain nearly as much clay or marle as it does of the refuse of hemp; and the consequence is, a weak paltry article, which will hardly bear handling, or the characters of the ink, instead of a good sound, tar-smelling, paper,—being foisted upon all classes of tradesmen, who have occasion to use it.

Well might Burns apply the abusive epithet he did to the Excise: to speak with concise condemnation of it, I must say it is the stamp of an oppressive poverty-sinking government, and the greatest drawback which ever existed on the free exercise of honest labour and manual industry.

Cullum street. ENORT SMITH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE new Marriage Act has been regularly debated and passed in Parliament, to the no small gratification of some high personages, and is regularly disregarded, and in progress to be forgotten, by most of the married part of the community, like many other *wise* laws, with which they think they have at present nothing to do. A caustic old gentleman of my acquaintance, to whom a copy of the new Act

was given the other day, threw it by with great composure, without troubling himself to open it; only observing, that by the time Providence in its kindness might send him a *change* in his old day, and he undertook again to go before the altar with a new companion, (it being then the fourth time,) there would without doubt be a *still newer* Marriage Act, or an amendment and new modelling of the present, which he then might consult; for, said he, the newly made law will shortly be declared null and void, to make room for a wiser; when the purposes of the present are served, as applying to some dignified personages, to whom all things in heaven and earth are of course subservient.

But, sir, there is a great portion of the community who are still unmarried, although the 1st of September is gone past; a great many who are thinking of marriage; a great many who have long been plotting and planning for it; and not a few, particularly of the female sex, who are only hoping for it: among all of whom the Marriage Act has produced what is commonly called a *sensation*.

But, delays being dangerous, no small number have been frightened by the portentous 1st of September to plunge into the holy state of wedlock, to whom the said Marriage Act has also, without doubt, been the means of producing a considerable amount of sensation. There is a great sensation felt at the Stock Exchange when a great man cuts his throat, or an eastern pacha happens to lose his head; there is a sensation in the city when a “good man” becomes bankrupt, or a fat citizen turns Highlander; there is a sensation among the Scotch clergy when they have an “*effulgent*” address to write to the “bulwark of their church;” and there is a sensation among the bishops when one of their members is found out to be—not so good as he ought to be.

But there are a great many who have other things to think of besides “the kirk of Scotland,” and the city baronet without breeches; who are neither careful about Ali Pacha nor the Vice Society; who nevertheless have their feelings, and to whom the Marriage Act is of no little importance. I have had some opportunity of observing how this terrible Act has affected many, particularly among the lower orders, about whom the Act-makers never

never concerned themselves. Many a thoughtless young woman has been forced to think by it, and many a foolish young man it has almost made prudent.

There are so many certified and signed matters, and oaths, and extracts required, that many women who thought themselves secure of husbands are entirely disconcerted, most awkwardly situated, and sorely disappointed. I assure you, sir, it has made many think who otherwise would have married, as is customary, without thinking at all; and has given opportunity for the advice-givers and teachers of wisdom,—which nobody about to get married has leisure to be troubled with,—to shake their heads, and deliver their lectures.

But those most to be pitied are such ladies whose charms have remained too long untasted, and whose beauty,—little as there may be of it,—is beginning to be on the wane; who now, for lack of some unlucky consent or certificate, on the part of those whom they may, with much art and pains-taking, have brought fairly to commit themselves; may now find all their labour lost, and all their tender hopes disappointed. What anticipations may now be frustrated! What pleasing dreams may, since the 1st of September, never be destined to be answered by any substantial reality. I am myself acquainted with a lady, in the doubtful time of life, between a young woman and an old maid, who had waited, and watched, and wished, and longed, and survived two or three disappointments, until Patience was just ready to be sent about his business; when, lo! a lover appeared,—and a desirable lover, too; whom proper attentions on her part soon brought to name the time,—the month of October; it could not be sooner, but it should not be later.

Drive away thou drone, Time,
And bring about our bridal day.

But, in the mean time, out comes the Marriage Act, with its certificates, its affidavits, and its church-door labels; and the cruel man begins to edge off, and the constant fair must only sigh and wring "her lily hand." Her very look is completely changed. She seems, instead of thinking of the caresses of a husband, and the dear name of Mrs. B. to be pondering on the rueful prospect of withered charms;

and, in the place of husband and children, the companionship and intimacy of a monkey, a parrot, and a cat.

Seriously, however, whatever opinions may be entertained upon the wisdom of the new Act as a whole, it unquestionably corrects an error in legislation of serious importance, which declares marriages by minors, &c. null and void; a law pregnant with much mischief and confusion. And the general principle is certainly wise and rational, in every point of view; which puts whatever circumstances collective experience induces the legislature to declare illegal, with regard to marriage, in the form of obstructions to its taking place; instead of ordaining them to dissolve it after, and after perhaps years of time, alterations of circumstances, transfer of property, the birth of children, and a thousand important occurrences. Whatever tends to make a marriage objectionable in the eye of the law, ought undoubtedly to stand in the way of its taking place at first; but, after a marriage has been solemnized, it should remain sacred and unobjectionable; and, except in cases of proved infidelity, indissoluble.

The new law will also have a good effect in preventing many premature and improvident marriages; and, upon the theory of population, will operate as a preventative check, perhaps of some importance to the prosperity of our country, and the thinning of our workhouses. Whether the obstructions to it by the operation of the new Act are not too numerous, and put in forms vexatious and embarrassing to many, is another question.

"They order this matter better in France," says Mr. Sterne, setting out on his *Sentimental Journey*. We may say, perhaps, with some truth, "they order this matter better in Scotland;" in one respect at least, for there marriages are indissoluble; while the necessary forms previous to the ceremony are simple, and free from oaths and technical intricacies. There the original law is, that marriage is not an ecclesiastical, but a civil institution; and the original officiating person is not a clergyman, but a magistrate or justice of the peace. Hence a marriage by the latter is perfectly indissoluble in law; but the parties are refused what is called church privileges, without payment of a certain sum at marriage to the church funds, most
of

of which, however, goes to the parochial poor. On this account, most persons who marry by a magistrate are married afterwards also by their minister, as it is a work of supererogation, which is satisfactory to the kirk, and costs no additional expense. A license for marriage is unknown in the Scotch law. Clerical marriages require that the parties shall be proclaimed three times in the kirk, which may be done in one day, if the parties choose to pay for it; but in all cases of marriage, either by a clergyman or magistrate, no oath is taken, nor is there any formality necessary; but a third person attends,—the letter of the law requires two,—to say that, to the best of their belief, neither of the parties are at the time married to any other person now alive.

But the facility afforded to young persons for becoming "one flesh" is not greater in Scotland than in Ireland, where they are buckled by the priest often before they are full grown, and breed in the face of poverty and misery. Whether the new law, preventing the marriages of minors, will operate as a preventative check on them, otherwise than if they are very eager, may perhaps be doubtful. It however has not failed to make a greater impression on some classes of the people than any piece of news they have for a long time heard, as any one who chooses may convince themselves. It is quite amusing to hear the sentiments of different persons on a question which is purely one of individual happiness, and is neither connected much with religion nor politics.

P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

K NOWING that your pages are always filled with some practical hints for the extension of knowledge, and exposing tyranny and corruption to the view of your intelligent readers, I have ventured to lay before you a subject, which I trust you and your able correspondents will thoroughly investigate, namely, that of Select Vestry Bills, which, if they are not opposed, are likely to lead to the most injurious consequences.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th of July last, Mr. Nolan gave notice that he intended to bring in a Bill to amend the Poor Laws, and to introduce the general practice of Se-

lect Vestry Bills; I quote his own words:—"But the greatest and most beneficial alteration was that of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sturges Bourne), whose Bill introduced Select Vestries, and the appointment of assistant overseers, whose business it was to look after the condition of the poor in their districts, and to ascertain what were their real wants. The first object of his (Mr. Nolan's) Bill, would be to improve the condition of the assistant overseers, and render them more effective in their respective districts, by a different arrangement of the duties which they had to discharge, and a proportionate increase of their salary. He also wished that, instead of being appointed, as at present, by the Vestry at large, they should be nominated by the Select Vestry, who were also to have the arrangement of the sums of money at the assistant overseer's disposal."

This, sir, strikes at freedom boldly. It has been said that "taxation without representation is tyranny;"—what else can this be,—for the assistant overseers and Select Vestry, by whom they are appointed, to levy rates on parishioners, and deny them the control over the money so raised? As the Select Vestry are to have the arrangement of the sums of money, what sort of an arrangement it may be, we cannot tell; but we cannot form a very favourable opinion of the proceedings of those who would stifle honest inquiry, crush all true principles into the earth, and substitute the wild theories of blundering economists. JULIUS:

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN IRISHMAN'S NOTES during a VISIT to PARIS.

NO. I.

HERE we are: three cheers for old Ireland, and away," was my cry, as I ran up stairs at six on the morn fixed for our sail; and the exclamation brought me to my gran's dressing-room. The first glimpse of it reduced my floating spirits: there began the trouble of the business, as I endeavoured to make my way, harmless and unharmed, through boxes on boxes, trunks upon trunks, packages beside packages, writing-desks and dressing-desks, and many more boxes, and trunks, and desks, than I had before seen together. "But we're going to France," thought I. Then inside all was cold and comfortless: the

the very reverse of that snug nicety, the apartment for a lady's leisure usually presents. A peep through the open doors showed the bedsteads in the adjoining chambers without beds; hence a glass was removed, and wrapped in an old cloth, that moth might not eat nor dust destroy its golden borders. Three chairs stood in the room, and of these two were without backs. Embers of a fire gleamed through the two lower bars of an unpolished grate; and over them a kettle, in all the respectability of sooty service, hummed lazily.

"There," cries my gran, in answer to my 'good day, ma'am,' "the wind is against us, directly in our teeth: I knew 'twould be so,—we shall never get off."—"I thought it a fine windless morn as I walked here, ma'am."—"Oh! that can't be, Edward: the storm blew against the window there all night; I didn't sleep a wink."—"What a pity: night's not morning," said I, for the sake of reason; 'however, our births are paid for.' My eyes here caught a smoking bowl of tea, and I seated myself before it. The table was an oaken one, which had been expedited from the kitchen to hold this parting meal, and had been washed, as the maid whispered in assurance to the inquisitive look I gave it, clean for the purpose at twelve the previous night. My cup had lost its handle; but my gentle Louisa was by my side, pressed my hand, and smiled; and I soon forgot that the cream-ewer leaked: the spout of the earthen tea-pot stood abridged, and our lumps of sugar were unceremoniously scattered, for the service of each desirous finger, over the surface of the table.

Going to France, almost every article in the house, I believe, had been packed up by noon on the preceding day: some chosen things, however,—of which we then enjoyed a few,—were left out for the service of the women who were to be in charge of the house. Gran had dined out with a friend, for convenience, the day before, and heartily enough I wished she had broken her fast out that day too: one only cup of tea could I drink out of the kitchen-maid's equipage.

The door now opened, and the old cook entered, bedizened in her best cottons, for transportation to Paris; there, at the savoury age of sixty, to suit the palate of a mistress at seventy-two with beef-steaks and mutton-

chops. I fancied it time to dispel the gloom over us. "'Twas very odd," I began, "but the first sound I heard this morning was the chirrup of a cock-sparrow." The words were spoken at random; but the good heart of my worthy friend of the steakery generally attempted to make something of all I did or uttered: 'And isn't it,' she cries, 'the surest sign of a fine day in all Ireland: if 'twas a hen-sparrow, indeed, that would be nothing. Oh! I wouldn't doubt you but to bring good news to Miss Louisa: God bless the pair of you.' Pretty well, thought I, but we're not paired yet. Here gran was about to ejaculate, but a horn was heard, and I blessed the blast: already the coach rattled at the door, and for awhile all was bustle going to France.

Oh! come to me when day-light sets
O'er the moonlight sea;
For then's the hour for those who love,
Sweet, like you and me.

Moore's Melodies.

Oh, Mr. Moore, false and faithless, fie! how many and how delightful were the anticipations your poesies had excited in the mind of Louisa, and how deep was the disappointment, not mental only, but bodily also, that followed the impression. For the first time she was about to be borne upon the sea-blue waves; an azure sky, a soft undulation, and a sunny surface,—the very domain of love, in imagination, spread before us. "'Tis like marriage, (I said,) is the sea: one little wave, gilt by the sun, joins another, and both unite to form a third, brighter and more crested." Well, we reach the harbour, and behold dark and dirty mounds of water, grumbling at their confinement against the pier of Dunleary: the sky was clouded,—not a single gleam peeped from the sun,—and the women's cloaks floated back from a cold breeze that made my teeth chatter. However we got into the packet, and Louisa and I clung to one another, or tried to hang from the rails, now as we bolted on one side, now jolted to the other, and now fell forwards. I cursed poetry from the bottom of my soul, while Louisa rejected the goddess for a fibbing jade. "If there be an offence," she faintly observed, "it is to deceive the easy mind of youth, and mislead the confiding expectations of early love." Then would the dear suffering girl hope, perhaps when we got farther out,—besides, we went by steam,—there might

might be a difference. Alas! there was, indeed.

My precognoscent gran now called Louisa to the cabin, to prove other scenes without my care. I soon tottered after, hid the odious view from my eyes in a musty birth, and sought in sleep to forget disgust.

Decidedly, then, lovers should not take a voyage by sea: it is, indeed, a space ample enough for sympathy, but each one has too much to suffer on it, for selfishness to allow pity. Matrimony may be, as it is termed, a damper of extacy, but the ocean is a perfect obliterator of grace, of charm, of decency. Wretchedly sick myself, I must have looked somewhat as I felt; but Louisa, she whom I never had contemplated but as an angel; what an object was she when I went to hand her from the lady's cabin! She reeled into my arms, with a pale check, sunken eyes, the tremor of sickness through every limb; while my gran,—oh! my poor gran!

Thus, upon the night I arrived, did my Irish friend O'Tallan, whom I had not seen since we left college together, describe to me, over a bottle of Burgundy at Calais, his debarkation from Dublin. He has all the warmth and impetuosity of his country; some talent, not the better for the master's inconsideration, and far too much eccentricity for it. I liked him a boy, and value him a man. We toasted the days gone by, and drank to as happy a futurity. And now, he added, before we go to bed, take from me one word of advice. Put patience in your pocket; you'll want her company at every turn. Expect nothing; unless, like me, it be to be disappointed! You're in a fortress, and you'll see in the morning what a narrow dirty place it is. You sit upon velvet, lie under silk, and, up stairs and down stairs, have your feet frozen on a tiled floor. Gran's got the rheumatism already, and Louisa's getting it for the first time. They serve us for dinner half a dozen small dishes of stewed and fricaseed morsels,—not so bad to taste, but the look—I can't bear it; the sight of plenty is itself a meal, and, when I sit down here to eat, I always fear I shall not have enough. And there is the noise of that waiter,—words, and manner,—is it endurable?—talk of politeness here! I've to call the rascal a dozen times before he'll come to listen to my

orders; and then the fellow does half a dozen other things under my nose before he proceeds to what I want. But, worse than all, is a new and peculiar sort of peevishness I feel, as I only half understand what the strange people about me utter; but good night,—you'll soon complain, and regret with me, that French, as we studied it at school in a book is one language, and French here in conversation another.

For the Monthly Magazine.
LYCEUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE,
NO. XXXVI.

MARTIAL.

IN commencing our notice of this most extensive, and, in some respects, most celebrated writer of epigrams among the ancients, it appears proper to make some remarks upon that species of composition by which he has distinguished himself. It is not our intention to enter at length into every thing relating to the epigram; its celebrity, construction, and variety; such a discussion is too tedious for our plan, although to be wholly silent as to its origin and nature, when speaking of the works of Martial, would be an unjustifiable omission. We shall therefore briefly notice the first introduction of the epigram; shewing, at the same time, in what it consists, and the principal requisites for its successful composition.

The literal meaning of the word epigram is simply an inscription or title. Accordingly, in its primitive and true signification, the term was applied to any inscription on a monument, statue, trophy, or image, though sometimes consisting of a single word only. It was afterwards employed in a more extended meaning; and those inscriptions, to which we have alluded, often became themselves the titles or subjects of short poems, which continued to receive the name of epigrams, till, by degrees, this kind of composition began to be applied indifferently to a variety of subjects, and the term epigram acquired the meaning which has long been attached to it, namely, a short poem, sometimes of a simple nature, containing merely the mention of a thing, a person, or circumstance; and sometimes complex, where a conclusion is deduced from some previous statement.

The first of these, though hardly considered as an epigram in our time,

was

was much in use among the ancients; and Martial, though he evidently delighted more in the opposite style, has yet a great number of this description. The epigrams in the Greek Anthology are chiefly simple ones; and it is indeed in this class that we generally meet with the greatest poetical beauty and elegance of composition. Perhaps no example will convey a more correct idea of the nature of the simple epigram than the following, written by Gellius: *—

Adolescens tametsi properas, hoc te saxum
rogat,
Ut se aspicias: deinde quod scriptum
est legas,
Hic sunt poetæ Pacuvii Marci sita
Ossa; hoc volebam nescius ne esses:
Vale.

The line in the *Æneid*, "*Æneas hæc de Danaïis victoribus arma;*" and the distich said to have been written by Virgil upon himself, "*Mantua me genuit,*" &c. may be considered as examples of the same kind.

The complex epigram admits of the introduction of an endless variety of ideas, and deductions from premises of every kind. The works of Martial furnish specimens of every imaginable description of this composition. It may not be uninteresting to give some examples of the very different manner in which his various conclusions are deduced. Sometimes a greater conclusion is obtained from smaller premises, as in his eulogium on the amphitheatre of Titus, in which he places that edifice above all the wonders of the world:—

Barbara pyramidum sileat miracula Mem-
phis;
Assiduis jactet nec Babylona labor;
Nec Triviæ templo molles laudentur ho-
nores,
Dissimuletque Deum cornibus ara fre-
quens;
Aëre nec vacuo pendentia mausolea
Laudibus immodicis Cares in astra ferant;
Omnis Casareo cedat labor amphitheatro:
Unum pro cunctis fama loquatur opus.†

In other instances he adopts a contrary method, as in lib. 9, ep. 4, where he demonstrates Jupiter to be poorer than Cæsar; and that the merits of the latter are too great for Jove to be able sufficiently to compensate them. Again, he occasionally makes his deductions from comparing things really

or apparently equal, as in that well-known epigram—

Cum sitis similes, paresque vitæ
Uxor pessima, pessimus maritus,
Miror, non bene convenire vobis.*

And in the ingenious conclusion of his epigram to Flaccus, in which, after attributing the want of poetical excellence to the deficiency of proper patronage, he adds—

Ergo ero Virgilius, si munera Mæcenates
Des mihi? Virgilius non ero: Marsus ero.†

Sometimes he makes the point of his epigrams turn upon the bringing together ideas of a different, and even of a contrary nature. Of the first we have an example in the 47th of his eighth book:—

Pars maxillarum tonsa est tibi, pars tibi
pusa est,

Pars vulsa est: unum quis putet esse caput?

Of the effect which he produces from contrarieties, we have a fine example in his admirable distich to a person of capricious character:—

Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus es
idem;

Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.

He not unfrequently terminates an epigram with a happy ambiguity, as in that to Scæzon, where, after describing the object of his satire in a manner too plain to admit of any misapplication, he concludes by saying—

Quæris quis hic set? excidit mihi nomen.‡

Examples might be given from Martial of many other varieties equally ingenious, but those we have selected are sufficient for our present purpose. His writings, besides numerous simple epigrams, embrace every variety of the complex kind; and, in the composition of the latter, (the only description which modern taste appears to recognise,) he has served more or less as a model to all succeeding writers.

The life of this author was not marked by any very remarkable or eventful circumstances. He was born at Bilbilis, in Celtiberia; the name of his father was Fronto, that of his mother Flaccilla. His ancestry, indeed, was altogether obscure, though the celebrity of his genius afterwards made him illustrious. Concerning the name of the poet himself, no controversy exists, all the existing manuscripts agreeing in calling him Marcus Vale-

* Lib. 1, c. 24.

† Lib. 1, ep. 1.

* Lib. 8, ep. 35. † Lib. 8, ep. 56.

‡ Lib. 1, ep. 97.

rius Martialis; but whether he assumed those names himself, or derived them from his parents, is a matter of uncertainty. The circumstance, however, of Marcus and Valerius being both Roman names would appear to favour the supposition of his having first taken them at Rome. That he was a Roman citizen there can be no doubt, since the citizenship was granted to others at his request,—a circumstance of which he boasts not a little in his epigram to Nævulus.* It is most likely, too, that he was a citizen by birth; since, had he obtained that privilege in any other manner, we should probably have found some tribute to his patron in his writings. But the right of citizenship was then easily procured; Claudius having rendered it of so little value, that it was vulgarly said to be purchaseable even with broken glass. The native place of our author appears moreover to have been an Augustan colony; he himself calls it *Augusta Bilbilis*, in one of his epigrams.†

He came to Rome in his twenty-first year; he passed more than thirty-five years in that city, as appears from his own account;‡ and quitted it when he was about fifty-six years of age. He therefore lived at Rome under Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. In the first or second year of Trajan's reign, finding himself neglected by that emperor, he returned into his own country, where he ended his days, about four, or at most five years after quitting Rome; being about sixty years old at the time of his death.

He enjoyed in a high degree the regard of Domitian and Titus, both of whom loaded him with honours and presents. He received the *jus trium liberorum*, a privilege which the emperor alone could confer, and which was considered as the strongest proof of his favour. The poet boasts repeatedly in his writings of this mark of distinction.|| He was likewise created a tribune,§ and raised to the equestrian dignity;¶ to both of which promotions

he has alluded. A house was also assigned to him in the city, and a country-house in the suburbs, as he himself informs us.*

During his absence from his own country, he appears to have visited most of the principal cities in Italy, as well as the capital of the empire. Besides the patronage of the emperors, he seems to have enjoyed the friendship of the most illustrious of his contemporaries. He numbered in his list of friends—Licinianus, Pliny the Younger, Cornelius Priscus, Regulus the Orator, Quinctilian, Juvenal, Valerius Flaccus, and many others, whom he has immortalized in his writings.

His general health was good; but, during his stay at Rome, he was once attacked with a very dangerous illness.† He was of the middle stature; his body rough and athletic, and his voice and countenance manly. After the death of Domitian, his friend Parthenius, who possessed great power at court, having been slain in a tumult of the soldiers, Martial, finding that he had little influence with Nerva, and none with Trajan, returned to his native country, where he died; having, during the last three years of his life, completed the twelfth book of his epigrams. Unfortunately, he did not find that calm and undisturbed retreat which he had hoped to enjoy in the bosom of his country; his declining days were embittered by the envy and ill-will of many of his countrymen, who, meanly jealous of his prosperity and reputation, exerted themselves to wound his feelings, and disturb his repose; and there is reason to believe that the grief and uneasiness which their conduct occasioned him, was the immediate cause of the disorder that terminated his existence.

[On account of the length to which this article has extended, we shall defer our strictures on the writings and character of Martial to a future Number.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE method of obtaining fresh water upon the sea-coast, described page 122, has been known,

* Lib. 3, ep. 94.

† Lib. 10, ep. 103.

‡ Lib. 12, ep. 31; lib. 10, ep. 104.

|| Lib. 3, ep. 94; lib. 2, ep. 92; lib. 9, ep. 99.

§ Lib. 3, ep. 94.

¶ Lib. 3, ep. 94; lib. 5, ep. 13.

* Lib. 9, ep. 99; lib. 10, ep. 58; lib. 8, ep. 51.

† Lib. 8, ep. 25.

according

according to the celebrated Lord Bacon, nearly two thousand years; but, as it does not appear that it has been generally known, your correspondent Capt. Layman has conferred a benefit upon society by reverting to the subject. It is probable that Bacon's account of the process, as given in his *Sylva Sylvarum*, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers.

"Dig a pit upon the sea-shore, somewhat above the high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low-water mark; and, as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and potable. This is commonly practised on the coast of Barbary, where other fresh water is wanting. And Cæsar knew this well, when he was besieged in Alexandria; for, by digging of pits in the sea-shore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemy, who had turned the sea-water upon the wells of Alexandria; and so saved his army, being then in desperation. But Cæsar mistook the cause; for he thought that all sea-sands had natural springs of fresh water. But it is plain that it is sea-water, because the pit filleth according to the measure of the tide; and the sea-water, passing or straining through the sands, leaveth the saltness."—*Sylva Sylvarum*, Century 1.

But there is another process of purifying water by percolation, which may be as useful, under certain circumstances, as the foregoing. To obtain pure water from a muddy pond, or river, or cistern, take a tub, bore the bottom full of holes, and, after half filling it with sand, or sand and gravel, place it in a shallow part of the pond or river, so that its edge remain above the surface; and the water will rise through the sand and gravel perfectly clear and pure.

This simple process, I conceive, might be rendered highly useful, both in families and on ship-board, by merely substituting an outer tub for the pond or cistern, and letting the foul water fall between the outer and inner tubs. Thus a constant supply of pure water may be obtained, wherever foul water and two old tubs are to be had.

J. FITCH.

Stepney; Sept. 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE observed that in the literary world popularity is generally taken as the criterion of superior merit.

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rit, and fame as the natural consequence resulting from the development and exertion of extraordinary talent; in short, the individual who has acquired distinction is admitted gratuitously to have deserved it: while obscurity, on the other hand, is uniformly looked on as the invariable reward of ambitious dullness; and neglect as the necessary but unenviable appendage of ignorance, or at least of mediocrity. Can we tell

How many a soul sublime
Hath felt the influence of malignant star?
And the rest of this sweet stanza is highly applicable:—
Or wag'd with fortune an eternal war;
Check'd by the scoff of scorn, or envy's frown,
Or poverty's unconquerable bar.

Who, for instance, among the great bulk of the present generation of readers knew anything of the existence of many of the "American Poets," until the Monthly Magazine, some time ago, brought the subject into notice. What has been done so ably and so judiciously for the Americans, I am now anxious to see done for my neglected countrymen: the rewards of genius are few, and frail and uncertain. They whom a want of celebrity is likely to deprive of pecuniary compensation, have nothing to excite them to higher undertakings but the inherent love of song, and the applause of the judicious few to whom chance may render their merits known; the latter excitement may be administered without seeming a sacrifice on the part of him who confers it; and, when given with a feeling of temperate indulgence, will produce the best effect. Acting under this impression, I shall venture to trespass on your pages by a few observations on the writings of some of our authors residing here, and probably not generally known in England.

I should begin with Anster, the author of a volume of poems published in Edinburgh: I have been told, however, that he has gone but recently to the Continent; and, as Blackwood and the New Monthly have noticed his productions, he can hardly be classed among the neglected.

Mr. John Banim, one of the authors of "Damon and Pythias," is a young writer of great promise. To his tragedy ample justice has been done: but why has his "Celts Paradise" been passed over in silence by all the reviews?

T t.

views? In fact that poem dropped almost still-born from the press, for want of exertion on the part of the publisher or the author: yet he who reads it will confess freely, that the author is really a poet. The entire of Ossian's flight from this world to the next—

Until they came to the last cold shore
Which our aged sun is shining o'er,—

Is happily imagined, and described with great spirit and brilliancy. In my next letter I shall give some extracts from Mr. B.'s poem; for the present I have only to observe, that the work displays throughout a delicacy of sentiment and a wildness of imagination that stamps it as the production of a man of genius.

Mr. Thomas Furlong, the author of "the Misanthrope," is another young writer whose name, it is possible, is but little known "beyond the Channel." His volume of poems, I believe, has had no great sale here, although praised by the most of our newspapers and magazines; in short, nothing is read here but what comes from London, and he was simple enough to publish at home. I have turned over his book in search of some short piece, that may give an idea of his style and manner; but I could find nothing detached except the following, entitled "A Character:"—

The years wore fast away, and still she rose
In stature and in beauty; the soft winds
Of twenty changing springs had cross'd her cheek,
And made its hue more lovely. In her shape
Was all the lightness of the fairest ozier,
And all its ease, and all its flexibility.
Her eye when resting had a cast of gentleness;
But, when in mirth it mov'd, in its gay glance
Centred a liveliness, thro' which the spirit
Beam'd in bewildering brightness.

In my next I shall give some further extracts, with remarks on the writings of Mr. J. B. Clarke, author of the tragedy of "Ramiro." G. W. H.
Trinity College, Dublin.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXVI.

Edinburgh Review, No. 73. June 1822.

IN the prosecution of the task which we have prescribed to ourselves, of sketching, for the information and amusement of our readers, an outline of the principal critical publications of the day, it must not unfrequently happen to us to tread upon beaten ground; and, after pursuing the doublings of an unfortunate author through magazines and literary gazettes without

number, to witness the final consummation of his fate, whether received into the sheltering arms of the *Edinburgh*, or doomed to the fangs of "the ront who make the hideous roar" in the *Quarterly*. To these two great champions we must necessarily confine our principal attention, and suffer the inferior war of monthly, weekly, and almost daily criticism, to rage unmarked; but the result of this state of things is, that a publication in these days, submitted to so many and such different judges, and so frequently analyzed with various degrees of talent and judgment, is sure to be placed in every possible light, and to have a speedy and just estimate formed of its merits and imperfections. Given so many grave pages of *Edinburgh* praise, so many, from the *Quarterly*, of caustic ridicule; as many, from the *Monthly Review*, of very sober prose; and ten times the quantity of common-place and quotation from twenty other periodicals, to find the value of a certain work; and, though we grant the process may be dull, the result would not be erroneous.

As the first article in the present number of the *Edinburgh Review*, we are again introduced to the *Memoirs of Horace Walpole*, on which we had occasion to remark in our No. xxiv. p. 131. They are here considered in conjunction with Lord Waldegrave's *Memoirs*; and from these, as well as other sources, printed and manuscript, the reviewer has compiled a succinct account of the spirit and fluctuations of parties since the accession of the house of Hanover. These details relate, for the most part, to petty and contemptible struggles for place and power, in which the people, with the exception of their enthusiastic and triumphant support of Lord Chatham, had little concern. Such works as the *Memoirs* in question, in addition to the amusement afforded by their personal and historical anecdotes, have a further precious use. We may here read and be convinced in what manner, and with what motives, public affairs are administered by an oligarchy, who are identified neither in feeling nor in interest with the body of the people; and we see, at once, how necessary it becomes for the welfare of a nation to take, through the medium of honest and genuine representatives, the management of its business into its own hands. These volumes may truly be called, practical lessons of reform; and

and it is in this sense, and not a amusing depositories of court scandal and frivolous intrigue, that they may be read with much advantage.

The writer of the next paper seems to possess every requisite for rendering the dry and uninviting parts of science palatable to the public taste. His hard and indigestible materials are served up with such savoury sauces, that we dispose of them with infinite promptitude. The work of M. de Blainville, *Sur les Ichthyolites, ou les poissons fossiles*, does not seem to promise room for such a comical commentary as the reviewer has contrived to fasten upon it; but, amidst all his facetiousness, there is a great deal of good sense apparent, and it is in a few instances only that his well-supported gaiety degenerates into flippancy. His jocose reasoning is principally intended to prove, that it cannot be determined from the fossil remains of fishes, whether they were marine or fresh-water inhabitants; and the results he seeks to establish, are, that whenever such remains are discovered in elevated sites, they are either deposits left by lakes which formerly existed there, or are connected with appearances which plainly indicate their extrusion from the sea by volcanic agency. After exhausting on M. de Blainville his copious stores of witticisms, the reviewer does justice to the merits of his present work, and to his capacities for future undertakings, which, we suppose, is not intended as a further jest on this unfortunate foreigner, but to bear a literal and serious construction.

We next arrive at the best and most important article of this number, consisting of a very sensible, comprehensive, and well-digested tract on the affairs of Ireland; which, at this moment, involving almost every consideration which can call for the sympathy of the humane, the sagacity of political economists, and the wisdom and vigour of enlightened statesmen. There is no longer a moment to lose. The frame of civilized society, in that wretched land, is sapped to its foundations, and threatens immediate and irretrievable ruin. Violence and force have laid their coercive hands upon it in vain, and nothing but a speedy and total change of measures can prevent a dreadful re-action. But, seeing this, we despair, under the present system, of finding a minister with honesty and energy sufficient to apply the needful remedy; to restore their political rights

to the great majority of the nation; to remodel and retrench the unwieldy and oppressive system of church government and church exactions; to divest the local administration, both executive and magisterial, of its narrow party character; to carry rational education into the bosom of the population; to strike at the roots of those penurious and wicked excise-laws, which, whilst they defeat their own purpose, contribute most largely to starve the victims whom English charity is called upon to feed; these are the great heads on which the reviewer dwells with feeling and eloquence honourable to himself, and with force of argument and evidence of fact which admit of no refutation. On one point alone we feel inclined to differ from his conclusions; and this is, when he ascribes part of the difficulties of Ireland to her increase of population, which, says he, has brought an excessive supply of labour into the market. But the additional individuals who bring the labour, bring with them also a consumption which demands that labour. The increase of population is a blessing in any country. It is the fatal state of things, of which a summary is given above, which, in Ireland, converts it into a curse. What, we ask, with fear and trembling, is the conduct that will be pursued? Is the system of terror to be pushed still further, and are our peace-makers to be still the bayonet and the cord? Or will common-sense, just policy, or, what is far more likely, paramount necessity, prevail, and the work of reconciliation and reform be heartily and effectually begun? This, we do not hesitate to say, from the present parliament and the present ministers we do not expect; "they will not hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely;" but they must hear the thunder and see the tempest, and witness the devastation and ruin which has even now begun, and to the consummation of which we look forward with melancholy and awful forebodings.

The fourth article, after a rapid sketch of the state of the political press, since the well-remembered attorney-generalship of Sir Vicary Gibbs, makes a general and well-directed charge on the already discomfited ranks of the Bridge-street Association, or rather upon the scanty and dejected remains of that once numerous and imposing body, who are not yet thoroughly ashamed of their cause, and

and of the general under whose conduct they fight for it. So happy, indeed, did this association prove in the selection of their leader, that, from beginning to end, not a step has been taken which has not exposed him and his supporters often to defeat, and always to ridicule and contempt. The conduct pursued at the last Lancaster assizes towards one of their unhappy victims, excited feelings of a deeper nature in the breast of the judge, the audience, and even of their own counsel. When the trial of the wretched man was called on, and it appeared that he had been enabled to collect a large number of witnesses in his defence, the contemptible prosecutor produced his writ of certiorari, by which the indictment was removed at once into the King's Bench, and the defendant was subjected to six months' further suspense and confinement, and to double expence and trouble in the production of his evidence. This measure fell heavily on the head of the defendant, but heavier still, we undertake to say, on those of his merciless prosecutors. We watch anxiously to catch the last breath of this execrable conspiracy; maimed and trampled upon as it is, it yet moves and wounds. We rejoice at the well-timed and forcible demonstration of its mischievous nature which this article contains; and, by which, it gives us pleasure to believe, its dissolution must be accelerated. With the liberal and just views of the writer on the prosecution of political libels, we fully coincide. A great and successful experiment has been made, on this head, by the government of the United States, which has uniformly abstained from prosecuting libels of this description; and, in giving the utmost latitude to observations on public men and measures, has only strengthened its hold upon the esteem and respect of the nation, and proved, that an administration which exists but for the benefit of the people, has no reason to fear any injury from the expression of the popular opinion.

An amusing notice of *The Elements of the Natural History of Insects*, by Mr. Kirby and Mr. Spence, conveys a great deal of information, mixed with much curious speculation respecting the habits and peculiarities of this branch of the animal creation. Perhaps their wonderful vitality is the most striking phenomenon which they present. They live when deprived of

their heads or intestines; some will exist in alcohol; others will bear to be frozen as hard as stone, and yet revive. One species is found to inhabit boiling springs. These marvels, cited by the reviewer, may induce us not to reject too hastily the account recently given by Mr. Beddome, a chemist in Tooley-street, of the revivification of a number of bees, which had been mixed with honey for more than a year, and afterwards boiled for a considerable time in water. Such a miraculous suspension of the faculties of life entirely baffles our philosophy, and leaves us only room to admire that hidden economy of nature in her most minute productions, which we must despair ever to understand.

The politics of Switzerland are considered at some length in the sixth article, which discusses several continental publications, occasioned by a declaration of General Sebastiani, that, in case of a war with Germany, France must, of necessity, take military possession of Switzerland. As that country has been proved too weak to debate this point by force of arms, her politicians have wisely taken the field beforehand, to prove that this is exactly the thing which France should avoid doing. A large proportion of the Review is occupied by an examination of the military part of the question, and a detail of operations, which do not excite much interest; but, in reprehending the wavering and selfish line of policy which the cantons have hitherto pursued, and in exhorting them to the adoption of a more determined and liberal system, the reviewer has taken a sagacious and extensive view of his subject, and clearly pointed out to these republics the only sure path to honour and to safety. Existing only by the guarantee of the holy alliance; liable to become, at any moment, the joint prey of all by compact, or of one by violence, Switzerland has everything to dread from the gigantic despotisms that surround her. Her best safeguard against these is suggested to lie in the renovation and independence of Italy, and in the establishment of a comprehensive and efficient federative government, which might control the oligarchies of the cantons. Pushing this subject still further, "we could dream," says the writer, "that Greece might still be free; and, being so, that a belt of mountain republics, worthy of their ancient glory, might extend from Basle

Basle to Byzantium, from the Rhine to the Hellespont, supported by England, the power most interested in their welfare, and most able to assist them in the maintenance of their freedom." This is a splendid dream, at which, however, we might be inclined to smile or to sigh, if we did not know that a spirit of freedom is working in every vein of Europe, whose effects are beyond the power of calculation, and whose energies will enable her to burst asunder the bonds with which infatuated and alarmed despots are attempting to bind her, "as a thread of tow is broken, when it toucheth the fire."

The very extended circulation which Mr. O'Meara's *Voice from St. Helena* has obtained, the highly respectable character of its author, and the admitted authenticity of its contents, have raised it above the want of extrinsic recommendation, even from the great authority which attends the decisions of this Review. Ten thousand copies have already issued from the press without satiating the public appetite. That a work, in which Mr. O'Meara has performed the same good offices for Napoleon which James Boswell so amusingly rendered to Dr. Johnson, should have infinite power of fascination, cannot be wondered at. It is in this way alone that we arrive at an acquaintance with the character and feelings of Napoleon, which even his own compositions must have failed to convey. The clear result of this work is to impress the world with a much more favourable, and, we sincerely believe, a much more correct opinion of the fallen emperor, than in England, at least, was before entertained. Over the unworthy and disgraceful course of petty persecutions by which his existence was finally embittered and shortened, we wish that a veil, for the honour of our country, might be for ever drawn; or that the mean, malignant, and cowardly conduct ascribed to our agents in St. Helena may be repelled as untrue, or disavowed as unauthorized. A fallen enemy is as much an object of magnanimous forbearance as a defenceless woman. History will record in what proportion that noble quality was evinced in both these illustrious instances. The conclusions of the reviewer are in every respect favourable to Mr. O'Meara's performance; and, where he finds occasion to question the exactness of a statement, there is no

impeachment either of the veracity of Napoleon, or of the accuracy and fidelity of his historian.

We next find our Scottish Rhadamanthus sitting in judgment on the ghosts of half a dozen of the departed progeny of Sir Walter Scott, even to the fourth and fifth generation, the major part of which have received sentence long ago, and might have been left to their long repose. Here, however, stand again at the bar, the Monastery, the Abbot, Kenilworth, the Pirate, and Nigel, to receive the penalty of their long-neglected blemishes and errors, and to have those wounds, inflicted by less formidable critics, and which time had almost healed, torn open by stronger hands. The first four upon the list are apprized of their fate in a very summary and business-like way; and, if an appeal lay from the decisions, we do not think there would be any ground for reversing them. On Nigel, although the last, not least, a more elaborate attention has been bestowed; the evidence on both sides is summed up with great fairness; and it is pronounced, we think, with justice, to be inferior only to the very best of its numerous predecessors.

A portion of the first number of the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* undergoes investigation in the ninth article; and, as well as the general objects of the association, and the talents already displayed by many of its members, is spoken of in very high terms. We next arrive at Howison's *Sketches of Upper Canada*; on which, as presenting another publication whose merits have been already very extensively canvassed and justly appreciated, we shall confine ourselves to saying, that its most valuable character is the copious and correct information which it imparts on topics connected with emigration, and that the reviewer has treated it accordingly. With the great influx of emigrants into that colony, and its advancing prosperity and strength before his eyes, he cannot but anticipate its independence at no very distant period. On this point, however, he touches very tenderly, appearing to consider this event, however favourable it might be to the interests of the colony, as injurious to the mother country. We are of opinion, on the contrary, and the precedent of the United States is decisive of the question, that such a consummation

summation is alike beneficial to both parties; and that a mother state, well understanding her true welfare, will never attempt to impose the yoke of a master, when the fostering hand of the parent is no longer needed, but admit her full-grown offspring to the privileges of equal friendship, and draw those benefits from their gratitude and affection which can never be extracted from jealous interference on the one part, and forced obedience on the other. Instead of shrinking from the contemplation of this result, we consider it as one to which the country should look boldly forward, not with apprehension, but confidence and satisfaction.

This number winds up with a short, but severe and contemptuous, notice of the Abbé de Pradt's recent work, entitled, *Europe and America in 1821*. It deals forth its unmixed censures in a very sweeping and peremptory style, and makes by no means a fair exposition of the abbé's merits. That there is a good deal of speculation and a disposition in the abbé "to go on refining," is true enough; but the reviewer would only have told the truth if he had added, that his pages abound with ingenious disquisitions and with eloquent displays of enlarged and liberal views. Nor is it handsome in the reviewer, at a time when de Pradt, notwithstanding he conceived he had reason to complain of Napoleon, was employed in defending his memory, to cast in his teeth the sarcastic jocularities of which the emperor is known to have been by no means sparing, even towards persons whom he really esteemed.

Such are the contents of the present number, which, it will be seen, is of a very miscellaneous character, and which may be considered as of fair average merit. The most valuable contribution, by far, is the tract on Irish

affairs; and, as an efficient and candid review, the last article is the most defective and unsatisfactory.

SUNDRY QUERIES.

SIR,—The French burn linseed and other vegetable oils in their vivid lamps; but the same oils purchased in London extinguish, instead of supporting, flame. Why is this? Can any of your readers apprise the enquirer whether and where vegetable oils can be purchased in London in a state adapted to the Argand lamp? Z.

Oct. 3.

SIR,—In the notice of the celebrated Orator Henley, in the English Encyclopedia, there is mention that, during his residence at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, he "began his Universal Grammar, and finished ten languages, with dissertations prefixed, as the most ready introduction to any tongue whatever." Can any of your correspondents inform me whether this work has been published; and, also, what is the intrinsic merit thereof, if published? The motive for this enquiry originates in want of sources of information on one hand, and in the remarkable eccentricity of the person himself on the other; as it would be great disappointment for a book to be purchased, supposing that it is published, and afterwards prove a repository of such facts as that of teaching the sons of Crispin to make shoes very speedily by cutting off the tops of ready-made boots. SCHOLASTICUS.

SIR,—In the year 1817, Georges Petrowick, or Czerny Georges, (black George,) who was a prototype of Timour the Tartar, was executed at Belgrade, being the leader of a band of conspirators who endeavoured to wrest Servia, (his native country,) from the yoke of the Turks.

If any of your numerous correspondents, or yourself, can give me any account (or refer me to any book or paper where I might meet with it,) of his actions and adventures, and the names of his family, military or political connections, they would extremely oblige me. H.W.

Bath, Sept. 22, 1822.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE NEAPOLITAN PATRIOTS,
Including Original Details of the late
Revolutions at Naples.

VINCENT PISA was born of a respectable, though not affluent, family in Terra di Lavoro. His uncle, Marquess Vanni, was much renowned, in an unfavourable sense, for being the basest and most cruel instrument of Acton, who was at that time prime-minister at Naples. Vanni, after hav-

ing blindly served the fury of the court against the rising republican party, shot himself on the approach of General Championnet with a French army to the frontiers of the kingdom, December 1798. Vanni had earnestly solicited Queen Caroline to be allowed to accompany her into Sicily, in order to escape from public vengeance, but had been refused. Young Pisa was bred in one of the best colleges in the capital.

capital. Being endowed by nature with great penetration of mind, and a bold character, he early became ambitious of fame, and zealously embraced the principles of political liberty, which may be said to have been for many years the creed of the youth all over the continent. One day at dinner, and in presence of his uncle, young Pisa having happened to mention with seditious admiration the deeds of Brutus, Cassius, and such like classic rebels, Vanni caused him to be apprehended the following night by an officer of the state-inquisition, shut up in a coach, and removed to Rome, where he was to remain confined. But soon after young Pisa returned to his native country with the French army. Subsequently he enrolled himself in a national regiment, and served the republic of the seven months; and, under the command of the gallant chiefs Matera and Schipani, he often encountered, with more bravery than success, the numerous counter-revolutionary bands led by General Cardinal Ruffo. Being made prisoner at Portici on the bloody fall of that republic, on the 13th of June, 1799, a personage, then of some interest with the royalist party, interfered in favour of the nephew of Vanni, and saved him from the scaffold—the common fate incurred or braved by all Neapolitans who chivalrously over-value the character of their own country. After some months of imprisonment young Pisa was banished to France. There he served in the French armies as a simple volunteer; till, by his gallantry alone, he made himself way to a lieutenancy in the dragoons of the Italian kingdom. We will scarcely mention his military achievements, which, though honourable, must give place to his civic actions. Pisa served in all the campaigns made by the Italian dragoons. When the French occupied for a second time the kingdom of Naples under Joseph Bonaparte, February 1806, and organized a new Neapolitan army, Pisa was called back from Upper Italy, and preferred to the rank of captain of horse. In this capacity he went over to Spain with the Neapolitan troops, which served as auxiliaries to the French armies in Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia. Having there much distinguished himself by many hazardous deeds, and received several wounds, he was rewarded with the order of the Two Sicilies. Afterwards he joined the

grande armée in Germany with his regiment the 2d horse-chasseurs, and fought at the battle of Lutzen, was wounded again at that of Dresden, and graced with the order of *legion d'honneur*. Afterwards his regiment behaved so brilliantly at the battle of Leipzig, as to recommend itself to the notice and eulogy of Bonaparte himself. Pisa obtained then the post of major of horse. In the short campaign of the Austro-Neapolitans against the Viceroy Eugenius in 1814, Pisa well supported his military reputation, though now for the first time he felt reluctant to take the field against enemies by whose side he had heretofore fought in friendship, and with whom he had been trained to arms. Even better did he support it a few months afterwards in the rash attempt of King Murat in favour of Italian independence.

At last the French empire and King Murat yielded to fortune, which they had so often abused. Now had vanished the phantom of military glory that had so long seduced the armies both in France and Italy from the public cause; and, all that remained for so many aspiring characters, was, either to seek real fame through political liberty, or to serve as instruments to an obscure despotism. These, and less noble considerations, produced strong discontent in the Neapolitan troops soon after the restoration, and with them Carbonari principles began to creep in. Thus the enemy seized the very palladium of despotism! The greater part of the army having been formed by the French, they knew how much they were mistrusted by the prince, and that they were suffered to exist only through policy. Veteran officers found themselves neglected, while inexperienced young noblemen, or impotent old military returned from Sicily, were placed over their heads; this was an invidious partiality, for which half of the army loudly complained against the other. At the restoration, indeed, it was decreed, that the new army should consist of sixty thousand men, and be organized on equal principles. But Italian forces were, and ever will be, suspected by the Austrians, who derive their main strength in Italy from her weakness alone. This military apparatus, therefore, displeased her new masters. The penury of the finance, added to the foreign jealousy, and the malversation

malversation of the minister-of-war (himself an Austrian), accompanied the rest: so that every thing was altered, weakened, and disorganized in the war department. Yet even these causes did not prove sufficiently strong to excite the army to a revolution; who, as it happens, would not have engaged in the enterprise had they not been disposed to it by leaders of interest and authority. Now the officers who led the revolution had no personal grounds of discontent. Continued as they were in the highest military commissions, and rather caressed than neglected by the new government, their only grievances were of a public nature. Several among them had even attempted to force a free constitution upon King Murat about the end of his reign, and only by the lukewarmness of some privy to the plot had failed of success. But now, more than ever, they were reminded of patriotism by the general example of Europe. The news of the Spanish revolution warned them how a mutinous disposition of a standing army may be turned by patriotic chiefs to the advantage of liberty. This news was more than sufficient to inflame with emulation the minds of General Pepe, as well as of Colonels Pisa and Deconcilj. Pisa was then with his regiment of horse in garrison at Foggia. General Pepe, who resided at Avellino, the head-quarters of his military division, communicated to him his design, and found in him a zealous supporter. According to the first plan, the movement ought to have begun at Avellino on the 29th of June, when different regiments of cavalry were to be "led by their officers from different places to the head-quarters of the general." But that irresolution so natural to mankind, whenever fortune and life are to be hazarded, prevented a colonel, upon whose gallantry much reliance was placed, from marching his regiment to Avellino when he was called upon. So that the enterprize failed for the moment. General Pepe then thought he could not longer delay complying with the orders of the government, which had repeatedly called him to Naples. Indeed, had he still declined, he ought to have openly disobeyed, and declared himself; which he thought he could not yet do, after the first attempt had failed, without rashly hurrying on the revolution, and perhaps destroying before-hand its success. Accordingly he went to the

capital. But all these cautions were defeated by a young lieutenant, Morelli;* who, on the night of the first of July, 1820, unexpectedly departed from his quarters at Nola with only a hundred and twenty horse of the Bourbon regiment, and marched to Avellino. At the first intelligence of his march, the town of Foggia was raised by Pisa, and that of Avellino by Deconcilj. On the 3d of July, Pisa, supporting with a part of his regiment, and some militia, the patriotic party in Foggia, caused a provisional junta of government to be chosen by the principal citizens, and the constitution of the Cortes to be proclaimed as the fundamental law of the state. This first constitutional shout was afterwards echoed throughout the kingdom. But the military governor of the province, who never had expressly consented to the revolution, perceiving that till

* This high-minded noble young man is now no more! He dared alone to begin that revolution which gave freedom to his country but for too short a period! Few public characters were ever more attached to their country or more disinterested than Morelli was. He began the revolution as a sous-lieutenant with only eighteen ducats a-month of pay (a little less than three pounds); he gallantly served in Sicily against the revolted Palermitans as a sous-lieutenant; and, when Naples was subdued, far more by fraud than open force, he was still a sous-lieutenant. Being little aware of the necessary fury of a restored tyranny, and trusting in the uprightness of his actions, as well as in the solemn sanction given by the king to the product of the revolution during seven months together, he thought it unnecessary to fly from his country. Yet, after near twenty months of imprisonment, he was most shamefully put to death on the 11th of September last, with his young friend Silvati, another lieutenant who accompanied him to Monteforte. To twenty-eight other persons, who, like them, had attempted to free their country from despotism, the punishment of death has been commuted into that of hard labour for thirty years; thirteen others have been sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. Could we believe, were the fact not too certain, that these unhappy victims were the same men who had established in their country a free constitution, which was twice solemnly sworn to by the king, and existed for no less than nine months? The Neapolitans, however, have endured to see Morelli die on the scaffold! Eternal shame for them! Let the generous friends of liberty shed a tear for his unmerited fate. then

then only Deconcilj led the movement at Avellino, and even in a covert manner, whilst General Pepe was obstructed in the capital, hesitated more than ever to take any part in those dangerous attempts at Foggia. Nay, marching the rest of the regiment of horse out of the town, he took a military position in the fields. These hostile demonstrations occasioned no small suspicion and alarm among the patriots at Foggia. But Pisa, an undaunted character both in civil and military dangers, knowing that the perplexity of the governor proceeded only from a doubt of success, hastened alone to Avellino to cut short all the delays of Deconcilj. Half way he met three officers of the staff, who, coming from Naples, had been discovered and arrested by the country-people that occupied in arms the roads from the capital into Apulia. There were bearers of dispatches from the government to the military governors of the three provinces, Foggia, Bari, and Basilicata, whereby, a dictatorial power being conferred upon them, they were ordered to repel by the sword all popular movements. The militia, incensed at the discovery, were ready to fall upon those messengers of tyranny; but Pisa saved them from the popular fury, and sent them back to Avellino under escort. The constitution had been already proclaimed at this last place. Pisa had scarcely arrived there, when, from the opposite side, a herald from the camp of General Caraseosa presented himself, bearing a proclamation of the king, by which a constitution to be settled in eight days was promised to the nation. That vague, and, in some respect, ridiculous promise, bore too much the appearance of an expedient of state to be credited; so no answer was returned, except the proclamation itself torn into pieces. Soon after intelligence was brought, that General Pepe led to the constitutional camp two regiments of horse and a battalion of infantry, with several superior officers. Pisa then hastened back to Foggia, and prevailed at last upon the governor to join the constitutionalists at Monteforte. But, on their arrival with the regiment of horse, they found that the general, having been officially apprized that the constitution wished for was granted by the king, had raised the camp and marched to the capital.

After the revolution was accom-

plished, Pisa did not cease labouring for his country, and giving her proofs of his civic virtue. The great military shame incurred by the Neapolitans in making no defence for the best of causes, may be safely ascribed to the dissension of their military leaders. Private envy, as much as public perfidy, has blasted the cause of that unhappy people. There was a minister at Naples, who eagerly contended in the cabinet, that all the troops, who had retired to the camp of Monteforte for the public cause, ought to be peculiarly rewarded with promotions, extra-pay, and decorations. Whilst this measure was urged upon both the regent and General Pepe himself, as highly expedient to the state, a spirit of discontent was insidiously promoted among that part of the army which was not entitled to any reward. These practices were carried on to create enemies in the army against Pepe; who, being then captain-general, was prevailed upon to appear in public as the instigator of such partial rewards, and was represented to the disaffected officers as willing to trample upon the rights of service to gratify his private ambition. In effect, about six hundred officers, who felt themselves injured by the measure, met in arms one morning in a field near the capital, and, violently protesting against such partiality, had nearly raised a military sedition. But Pisa, who had been preferred, had already set the example of civic disinterestedness, by renouncing his own promotion and persuading his comrades to imitate him, which they all did. The army, however, from that moment, conceived a strong aversion against Pepe, though he was the only trust-worthy general among the patriots; and it was not now difficult for the agents of the court wholly to divert the military from the public cause.

Naples could not have been free and the rest of Italy remain under despotism. The liberty of Naples was either to bring about, within a short time, the independence of the whole peninsula, or perish itself for want of that independence. The leaders of the revolution seemed not to be so well aware of this truth as the Austrian cabinet itself. Yet it being resolved by the provisional junta to send into Upper Italy an explorator, both of the disposition of the inhabitants, and of the number of Austrian forces then in Lombardy, Pisa boldly offered himself

for this dangerous errand. He set out in the middle of August, and traversed all Italy as a courier dispatched to Turin. At Ferrara he learned, that the Austrians already amounted to fifty thousand men in Lombardy, whilst some more troops were stationed on the Alps. So that a chance of revolutionizing all Italy by surprise seemed already to be over. Coming back to Florence, he was informed that two Tuscan regiments at Leghorn, having shown symptoms of a revolutionary spirit, had been separated and sent to distant places. But at Modena he was in the greatest danger of detection. Being stopped there, they were going to unseal his dispatches, when he boldly asking the Austrian commissary whether the emperor was at war with the King of Naples, and, loudly protesting against the violence offered to his character, recovered his papers, and was allowed to proceed. The national formality of the Germans, no less than his own presence of mind, extricated Pisa from that dangerous predicament. Throughout Lombardy he found the public mind better disposed to an Italian revolution than that of any other country of Italy, as the people had a double yoke to shake off; but they were totally disarmed. Besides the patriotic associations (a double edged tool, indeed, for working out of liberty, but sufficiently justified by necessity,) were little spread among them. They were equally weak in Romagna and Tuscany; where, moreover, a strong aversion prevailed towards the Neapolitan name, occasioned in some respect by the undisciplined excesses of the troops of Murat on a former occasion, and the bad success of his last enterprise upon Italy. These petty rancours among the Italians, which afford to their very oppressors a good ground for laughing at them, are a main cause of their miseries. At Turin, Pisa was told that the Piedmontese army, though it intensely abhorred the Austrians out of a military jealousy, was little disposed to promote a revolution in the state. This error, whether arising from the bad information of Pisa, or from a misconceived idea of the Piedmontese patriots themselves, proved fatal to Italy; for, had the revolution broken out in Piedmont only a few weeks sooner, or had the Neapolitan leaders but been aware of the imminency of that event, when an Austrian army advanced towards their

frontiers, affairs could have taken quite a different turn. Be that as it may, from all such particulars reported at home by Pisa, they seem to have concluded, that, by pouring the few Neapolitan troops into Upper Italy, even at the first stage of the revolution, Naples would only have incurred the blame of an unprovoked aggression, and hastened her own ruin.

When the executive government attempted to put down the constitution at one blow, on the 7th of December, Pisa did not desert his country. Though hardly recovered from a dangerous illness, he hastened on that night to his regiment; and, haranguing his comrades, exhorted them to remain firm in the cause of the nation, by whom they were paid, and be ready to support the parliament were it found necessary. [Then, galloping throughout the capital, he endeavoured to prevent any tumults from arising among the patriots. He so far succeeded in this, that many thousands of them kept in arms within their places of rendezvous a night and day together, almost completely out of public observation. To maintain public order was then considered at Naples as a principal means of disproving all the imputations of anarchy poured down upon the revolution by the pamphleteers of the holy alliance; as if such imputations were sincerely made, and successfully to give them the lie were tantamount to the preservation of the newly acquired liberties! Let the event speak for itself. At break of day, Pisa went into the lobby of the parliament, where some deputies began already to meet; and, to encourage them to reject the message of the government, he said to them—"You never saw me here before, for this is not a place where a soldier ought often to show himself. But now the public danger draws me here. What do you fear? The army feels with you. Do you deliberate freely, then, and remember, that liberty cannot be compromised without being annihilated."

War being declared against Naples, Pisa was attached to the staff of the second corps commanded by General Pepe in the Abruzzi. He was posted at Arquata with two battalions of militia, which were to throw themselves as a flying column into Serravalle, to harass the enemy on his flank, and to raise the country. But that collectitious militia, being for the most part

part composed of substitutes, badly armed, worse trained, and unaccustomed to military hardships, easily yielded to the suggestions of emissaries, who spread among them the menacing proclamations of the king. Both the battalions unexpectedly disbanded the day previous to the affair of Nicti. Pisa, having spent the whole day in useless efforts to rally them, rejoined Pepe's main body at the moment when, after a brisk engagement of seven hours with all the enemy's forces, it was caught by a panic in retreat, and dispersed itself. Pisa then retired to Capua, where he was most perfidiously stopped by superior orders, together with many more officers who were to rejoin Pepe at Salerno. In this place it had been apparently resolved by the executive government, that the second corps should be reorganized in a second line. But soon after, the first corps having been disbanded with the assistance of the royal guards, Pisa was left at liberty to come to Naples. There he found every thing in confusion and dismay. Whilst many a murderer was here and there loosed upon the most determined among the patriots, to prevent them from any attempt towards a re-establishment of popular courage and public affairs; Pisa, scarcely escaping such snares, remained in the capital

until it was occupied by the Austrians on the 24th of March, 1821. Then disguised like a Spanish soldier, he sheltered on-board a Spanish squadron just moored in the bay of Naples. Often from the deck of his ship did he look with tears upon those delightful shores, which were about to be desolated by the fury of re-established tyranny! Often blinded with despair, he attempted to come ashore, there to make an end of his life! Having landed again, he was soon warned that the police had been to his house a little before to arrest him. All was fatally, shamefully, lost at Naples, chiefly by the fault of an executive government, which never intended to defend the state from an enemy itself had invited. Pisa was obliged to re-embark, to escape from the satellites of the police who hunted him in every direction; and, the squadron sailing some days after, he abandoned his country and went to Spain. Thence he came over to England with General Pepe. Lately, having returned to Madrid, on the 7th of July last he made a party, with a few of his countrymen, and they gallantly fought against the mutinous guards and took several prisoners. The field has no braver soldier than Pisa, and the cause of liberty no more zealous supporter.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. XIII.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

LORD PELHAM.

LORD Pelham, while a commoner, represented the county of Sussex, as the Hon. Thomas Pelham. In 1785 we find him taking an active part relative to the Irish propositions; but he did not vote, in 1783, on Mr. Fox's India Bill, being included among the absentees. In 1788 he sided with the opposition, on the grand question relative to the Regency. On the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, this gentleman was nominated one of the managers, Dec. 5, 1787; and on Wednesday, April 16, 1788, he opened the second charge. In 1791 he spoke on the

Corn-bill, and signified a wish that the price in the table might be raised to fifty-two shillings. In 1803 his lordship moved the Bank Restriction Bill, the consideration of his Majesty's message relative to the establishment of the Prince of Wales, the Bank Restriction Bill, &c. as Secretary of State.

LAMPS PERPETUAL.

Lamps, fed by means of inflammable air, were invented by M. Furstenbergen, a citizen of Basle, in Switzerland. They were greatly improved upon, and, among others, by Dr. Ingenhousz. But the detonating and explosive

explosive powers of inflammable air, when mingled with a certain portion of common air, made them dangerous, and not fit to be entrusted to children or domestics: in scientific hands, they were innocent. They would be very useful to burn during the night; for, besides the sparing of expense, the air of the chamber would not be impregnated with the phlogiston, and it would be without that brightness which proves an inconvenience to some persons.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

There are not less than 2500 islands in the navigable waters between St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence, and Lake Superior: some of them contain from 10 to 100,000 acres.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.

The following remark offered itself to me when on a visit in Kent: I was contemplating part of its scenery. Some of the hills,—although far inferior in point of height to Snowdon and Plinlimmon, in Wales, or to the Cheviot range in Scotland,—possess the appearance of an Alpine region. Nor do they seem to have lost the character and expression of such, if we may judge from one particular, that I have seen more birds of prey there than in any other part of England, Cornwall excepted. If I wanted materials for the amplification of this subject, one might be found in an incident that occurred at Wychling, at a little summer residence appertaining to Samuel Lewin, esq. A goldfinch was placed on the outside of a window, in a mahogany cage, with brass wires. There was nothing new or striking in this; but while the little songster was hopping about, or singing, in its familiar, agreeable, and simple way, a frightful form of a different kind, that was flitting about in the air, descended with great velocity, pierced the skull of its little victim through the wires, and laid it breathless at the bottom of the cage. I never knew before such an instance of the daring of that inferior bird, the kite.

NOTES TAKEN AT SEVE OR SEVRES.

A single plate is valued at twenty guineas. The white clay (*kaolin*) is brought from both Limoges and Pétunse, two filspars; and being ground by means of water-mills, and pounded and sifted, to get rid of impurities, is submitted to the labours of the modeller. Painters have attained such ex-

cellence in their art, as renders them worthy of being academicians. The best artists are employed here. One is selected for his excellence in figures; another excels in battles; and the third in landscapes. The gilding is performed with wonderful art; and, in the distribution of this metal, the French must be allowed to excel. The famous Sevres blue is produced by means of cobalt; and all the other colours are vivid and rich in the extreme.

LAST QUEEN OF FRANCE.

Madame, the wife of Monsieur, (Louis XVIII.) was called by Camille, a French wit, and others, in terms very properly considered as rather familiar, if not coarse:—"La grosse femme du gros frere du Roi Louis."

LAW SAYINGS.

"Optima est lex quæ minimum relinquit judici; optimus judex qui minimum sibi."—That law should be recorded and preserved as the best which leaves the least to the judge; and that judge is the best, the greatest master of his business, who leaves the least to himself.

Intolerance only sours the breast,—for it addresses itself to hostile feelings and sympathies. It procures enemies to religion, without gaining it one friend; for, to use the conspiring testimony of another, "it is as impossible to subdue the mind by laws as it is to destroy a fortress by syllogisms." Truth will support itself, and what is false cannot be bolstered up by authority. I find, though I pretend not to account for it, that the French clergy expressed the same, or an equivalent meaning, when the Bishop of Rennes, in their name, said to Louis XIII. "We do not presume to root out the errors of the Protestants by force and violence."—*Memoires du Clergé, &c.*

THOMAS HOLLIS.

Mr. Hollis says (vol. i. p. 102,) that Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Temple, who appears to so great advantage in his compositions as an author, being both a man of business and of letters, acted originally in the capacity of a page to Oliver Cromwell. Mr. H. elsewhere justly remarks, that the remaining stream of an ancient and wholesome revolution-principle, began to be diverted into quite a different channel, in a very few months after the death of the second George. This assertion is founded in truth; for from that epoch a deluge of Tory sentiments has

has given an heterogeneous appearance, a romantic cast, to the whole groundwork of our Constitution, as previously exhibited. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

SUGAR.

"*Saccharum Arabia fert, sed laudatius India; est autem mel in harundinibus collectum gummium modo candidum, dentibus fragile, amplissimum nucis avellanæ magnitudine, ad medicinæ tantum usum.*"—*Plin. Nat. Hist.* xii. 8. During the Crusades, it appears to have been first used as food, during a scarcity, by Baldwin, second King of Jerusalem, on his march between that city and Laodicea:—"At vero famem nonnihil levabant, arundines *Melitas* continuè dentibus tenentes quas *Cannamellas* composito ex canna et melle nomine, vocant: sic hi, omninò a Tripolitanis et Cæsariensibus immenso ære necessariâ nacti Jerosolymam venîre."—*Malmesb.* 81.

MRS. ARMSTEAD, afterwards MRS. FOX, Was originally an orange-girl, and lived in or near Bishopsgate-street; she was seen and taken into keeping by Lord Bolingbroke, with whom she lived at Brooklands, and has been on the stage. My informant was a female, who had been much in her company, and was well acquainted with her history. From her I learned that Mrs. A. was very humble and becoming in her behaviour, in her family, and private societies, as well as in the world at large: has been seen to go to Chertsey in a post-chaise, and take in a sack of flour with her. According to my information, she had a cultivated mind; and it was added, "that she had got money by strange ways, but always laid it out with discretion." Mrs. A. was very charitable to the poor; to any that had lost a pig or a cow always gave a guinea; gives away coals during the winter. She lived at one time with Lord John Cavendish.

FAMILY OF MANNERS.

Old Manners, brother to the late Duke of Rutland's father, amassed a large fortune by well and truly performing the character of a gamester. To him the old Duke of Devonshire lost the great estate of Leicester Abbey. He is represented as an usurer in the "Rake's Progress."

DEAN SWIFT

Happening to dine for the first time in company with Lady Burlington, and his gown being rather rusty, she sup-

posed him to be some clergyman of inferior note, and mortified him greatly by taking no notice of him whatsoever. After dinner the Dean said, "Lady Burlington, I hear you can sing; come, sing me a song." The lady, being out of her turn, of course peremptorily refused; but, after telling her that he supposed he was taken "for some poor paltry English hedge-parson," he actually drove her from the table in tears. On seeing her ladyship next time, he said, "Pray, madam, are you as proud and ill-natured as when I saw you last?" To which she replied, with the greatest good-humour, "No, Mr. Dean; I will sing for you now, if you please:" and from that moment he treated her with the utmost respect.

SIR G. SONDES.

Sir George Sondes, bart. had two sons, arrived almost at the age of manhood. Each had a suit of new clothes, made of the same cloth, and trimmed alike in every thing, except that, for distinction sake, and by way of pre-eminence, the elder had gold buttons, and the younger silver; for which the latter bore his brother such a grudge, that he barbarously murdered him in bed, by using first a cleaver, with which he split his skull, and then a stiletto, with which he stabbed him seven or eight times to the heart. After this bloody tragedy, he repaired to his father's bed-side, and narrated all the circumstances. He was immediately apprehended, committed to Maidstone gaol, and executed soon after. The unhappy father published a narrative of the melancholy transaction.

HOLLAND

Was originally an island, known by the name of Batavia. The rivers are much the same now as in the time of Tacitus:—"Rhenus apud principium agri Batavi, velut in duos amnes dividitur, ad Gallicam ripam latior et placidior; verso cognomento, *Vahalem* accolæ dicunt. Mox id quæque vocabulum ornetat Mosa flumine ejusque immensi ore eundem in oceanum effunditur."—How changed by commerce!

KALMUCKS.

Stewart, the walking traveller, told me that the Kalmucks extract from the milk of their mares two sorts of liquors; the former bears the name of *kourmiss*, and the other is a kind of milk brandy. This latter they distil from

from the milk, after the cream is taken off. The alembic used in the process they heat with the dung of cattle, and especially of the dromedary; it gives a bright and clear fire, like turf.

These liquors are very different, though prepared with the same materials. The koumiss is a sour milk, that has undergone a degree of vinous fermentation; it is precisely the same as the *pinna*, a favourite beverage with the Laplanders. The milk brandy is an ardent spirit, obtained from the koumiss by distillation.

Sometimes the Kalmucks use cow's milk for preparing the koumiss; but mare's milk is preferred, as yielding three times the quantity of brandy. In making the koumiss, a portion of hot water is mixed with six times as much mare's milk, equally hot. For leaven, they throw into it a small quantity of old koumiss, and the whole is shaken together till the fermentation takes place. To render the same complete, artificial heat and shaking are indispensable.

To the brandy extracted by distillation, the Kalmucks give the name of *rack* or *racky*. The word doubtless comes from arrack, a term used in India for fermented liquors. The rack of the Kalmucks, however, as a brandy, is both weak and ill tasted. These liquors (says Mr. S.) are prepared by the women, and, from the simplicity of their apparatus, we may infer the antiquity of the invention.

The alembic is made of earth or coarse clay; a reed serves for the neck of the retort, and the receiver is coated over with wet clay, that the vapour may cool the sooner.

MRS. WOLSTONECRAFT AND MISS BLOOD.

These two ladies were not of feelings to sit in green and yellow melancholy, "a worm i' th' bud, feeding on their damask cheeks;" nor yet quite ready to exclaim, with one of Dryden's heroines,

—again I stand
The jolliest spinster in the land.

But conceiving that they had a right to procure husbands if they could, it so happened that they were both in love, at the same time, with Mr. Curtis, the botanist. They kept a school at Walham-green, while he lived about a mile nearer London, at Queen's Elm. Prompted by the affections of nature, the current of which it is hard to check, they were accustomed to visit him rather oftener than he could wish; the character and style of his avocations, as he was celebrated in his line, requiring all his time. This induced him to be frequently denied to them, though it was touching, tenderly, a sore part, for he liked their company very much, if his time would have permitted. But it seems they could not mould his feelings to their purpose. One day they happened to get access to him by means of a stratagem, indicative of attachment; but their male friend, on this occasion, might know too much,—as, after half an hour's intercourse, he observed, on their retiring, to a young artist then present, "These are two clever young women, and I acknowledge myself very much gratified with their company; but it is a pity they do not mend the holes in their stockings!"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A DOMESTIC SKETCH.

BY J. R. PRIOR.

EVENING the time. The labours of the field
And busy day are closed. The father smiles,
And with his son returns to greet his wife
And fine young nestlings to their heart. The cot
Is cover'd o'er with briars, and roses full
In blossom, and rich cluster'd grapes suspend
About the lattice-window; at the door
The glad some off-pring play, and court the hour
That comes, before their lids are press'd by health
Into delicious sleep. Kisses exchange;
The supper-cloth is spread upon the bench,
And viands are prepared. Content surveys
The wholesome meal, and appetite is fresh
And sweeter for industrious care. The sky
Draws round the hemi-sphere a raven cloud;
The wind blows loudly through the welkin; eve
Retires: it lightens. Hark! it thunders: rain
Is forming drops from the recumbent sluice,
And drawing down their lengthening liquid wires,
Through which the sonorous breeze conveys his
voice

With many a plaintive chord, struck in the harp
Of Nature's sweet contriving,—warns the tribe
To bosom in their nest from danger. Hark!
Again the flash describes the arch'd declivity
Of rock and mountain. Thunder still attacks
The ear. The father rises from his seat,
Glancing his love upon the love that gives
His heart and speech a fonder feeling:—rise
His offspring too, and fondly round his strength
And tree-like form the younger branches curl;
Fear waves their palpitations,—for their hope
Is tutor'd from their thought of his secure
And happy state. The matron, like a hen,
Invites her train of dear and anxious growth
Into their safer dwelling. Louder drums
The spreading thunder; swifter flies the keen
And scorching fire: the torrent falls; the earth
Casts up a hissing smoke. A moment breathes.
Heaven's combat is renew'd with fiercer ire:
Silence pervades the cottage; in a chair
The father sits and reads, to charm the scene
So grand and awful; but a sudden flash
Electrical, selects him for the grave.
How soon the fatherless and widow mourn

When

When death intrudes on earthly bliss! O come
Thou nurse of pity, Love! and draw thy veil
Around the peace-invading sight! O come,
Thou soft-eyed sister of Despair, and teach
How soon a rose-tree in its buds is broken!
Islington.

EPIGRAMMA.

Riccho, Inglese, vostra vita
E appunto un festino
Dolce cosa, ma vicino
A quel pranzare e il dormir.

INCUBUS BOTANICUS;

OR, THE NIGHT-MARE OF LINNÆUS.

*Translated from the Swedish,
By Ph. C. DESSAULS.*

I dreamt that I died, but that after my death
I still was percipient clay!
The Earth was my body, the Air was my breath,
And my blood flow'd in rivers away.
Then Flora, who trampled me under her feet,
In gay colours danc'd over the ground;
And what's more, my olfactory senses to greet,
Shed the balm of sweet odours around!
And she call'd the gay Nymphs that attend in her
train,
In colours so variously drest,
And, doffing the white shroud wherein I was lain,
They danc'd a quadrille on my breast!
And they took it in turn to figure away,
As their shewing-off season came round;
While lady Arundo soft music did play,
And Diana beat time on the ground!
But Diana was taller than all the rest,
And her weight I with agony bore;
When she stamp'd, the blood flow'd up in my chest,
As the tide rises up on the shore;
But my heart was of rock in a mountain dell,
Whence torrents of liquid did flow;
And the Nymphs as they danc'd, and sipp'd at the
well,
More blooming and fresher did grow.
Galanthis the fair, in a robe of white,
More modest than colourless snow,
Was the first who footed, left hand and right,
On the frolic fantastical toe:
Daffodilla, the next, was a gaudy Miss,
With a yellow vest and a green gown;
She stoop'd and she gave me a jealousy kiss,
And nodded her head with a frown!
For she view'd her fair rival step up by her side,
Scylla, gracefully vested in blue,
Whom Narcissus would surely have pick'd for his
bride.
When bath'd in the morning dew;
But she gave place, in the warring round,
To a Nymph of great power to lure,
Amaryllis, whom all the fresh vallies resound
With her fringes of crimson pure!

Then Tulipa, gaudy coquette, kept rule,
Who sets such a price on her features,
And dresses for ev'ry holiday fool,
Who capriciously pays for such creatures.
Chaste Viola next, so sweetly perfum'd,
Stole lightly my bosom along;
And was follow'd by Rosa, who blushing assum'd
Pre-eminence over the throng!

Now, all on a sudden, in a painted scarf,
Came Iris, so gaudy and smart,
Introducing a fierce-looking, fiery maid,
Who pierc'd my heart with a dart,—
'Twas the goddess Electra,* with auburn hair,
To whom attic dwellings are giv'n;
Who, follow'd by thund'ring Bailiffs there,
Leap'd out of the window of Heav'n!

The concussion was sharp, and great was the smart,
And then to my great surprise,
I first dreamt I was dreaming, and then with a start
I awoke, and I rubb'd my eyes.
I had doz'd, dear Selina, with thee on my breast,
In one of the Paphian bowers,
And thy fragrant breath, as we both caress'd,
Had set me a dreaming on flowers!

EPITHALAMIUM;

FOR DOCTER T. FORSTER.

*In Imitation of Catullus's "Epithalamium of
Pelcus and Thetis."*

SALVE, grado Himeno,
Ya Hespero en el cielo
Enciende, fiel consuelo,
La vela del Amor.

Llega, alla, Selina
A su caro marido,
Roxeante en el vestido
De cariñoso ardor.

Como en las florestas,
Temprana y dichosa
Es la sagrada rosa
Pintada por Amor.

O Musas de Helicone,
Euterpe y Clio amada,
Con vuestra voz sagrada
Centais en su honor.

Las Dias de verano,
Maia, y pintada Flora,
Pingan la terra ahora
Con vario color.

Feliz feliz marido,
A te echa sus brazos,
En amorosos lazos,
Objeto del amor.

* The Electricity or Lightning.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

IT is gratifying to observe the literary spirit of Italy still asserting its claims to distinction, in spite of the withering influence of a foreign despotism, more illiberal and arbitrary than any known among the ancients, extending its unhallowed authority over the press, and into the recesses of learning and the arts. From such works, however, as have been suffered to appear, very convincing proofs may be collected of that unsubdued character of literary and philosophical research, and the existence of that stifled

love of liberty, which, "working together for good," will, we doubt not, ere long accomplish the emancipation of the finest country in the world. In addition to many original productions of very superior merit, which have frequently come under our notice, we have the pleasure to meet with an excellent translation of the works of our immortal bard, rendered in a tone of freedom and of power, calculated to give the Italians a noble opinion of the surpassing genius and worth of Shakespeare. It is from the hand of Signor Michele

Michele Leoni, who appears to have brought very high qualifications to the accomplishment of the great and laborious task in which he has been long and strenuously engaged. Sensible that he was encountering an author who was without a model, or an equal in any times, he appears to have felt the importance and grandeur of the labours and of the difficulties which he had to surmount. To meet these, he endeavoured to enter into the peculiar nature and character of the author's writings; and, like the Schlegels, to appreciate the leading features and the spirit of the age in which he lived. Despising, on such a subject, the shackles imposed at the dictation of the French, and the old Aristotelian schools, the translator, following the example of his great master, has dared to give free and full scope to the impulses of feeling and imagination, attaining something of the noble enthusiasm and magnificence of imagery, of language and versification, so characteristic of the original, instead of servilely following and rendering the text in the submissive strain of a tame interpreter. Did our limits here permit, it would be easy to give specimens that would perfectly justify the full measure of our praise; but these, with minute critical observations on their deserts, for which we entertain a hearty abhorrence, would serve to convey a very inadequate idea of the character and power of the entire version. Though the undertaking be as yet incomplete, sufficient earnest has been given, in the present volumes, that Signor Leoni will not disappoint the expectations already raised among the living poets and scholars of Italy.

We are happy to observe, that a new edition of the Life and Actions of Guidobaldo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, has been newly undertaken at Milan, founded on a former publication in twelve volumes, from the pen of Bernardino Baldi da Urbino. We are already indebted for two volumes of the life of this celebrated statesman and commander, which had been allowed since its first appearance, more than two centuries ago, to fall into comparative neglect, to the assiduous labours of Signor Perticari, though we are at the same time sorry to perceive that, together with the original work, they do not meet with that degree of approbation we might have expected from the Italian reviewers. According

to their fiat, from which we dare not presume to appeal, it would appear that no historian adequate to the task has yet been found; no one at all capable of doing complete justice to the distinguished merits of their great countryman: "As few princes had ever the good fortune to acquire the reputation of a Montefeltro, who united successful valour to true greatness of mind, and thus accomplished many noble and surprising undertakings." The editor of this work, however, openly maintains the value of those labours which have brought to light the very rare and neglected life of a distinguished character, whose genius and actions had such a marked influence on the age in which he lived. And, certainly, though very imperfectly executed, and abounding in all the blemishes of a weak and prejudiced writer, the voluminous production of Baldi, thus re-edited, must, nevertheless, possess powerful attractions to southern readers, from the very interesting nature and importance of the events which it commemorates. To judge, indeed, from its intrinsic qualities, and the merit of the execution, both on the part of the editor and the biographer, we are inclined to coincide in opinion with the Italian critic, that the life and actions of so distinguished a character have never yet been adequately treated, and that it still remains a desideratum to the Italians, which we trust the abundance of modern genius will ere long find occasion to supply.

Another very interesting publication has lately appeared at Milan, from the pen of the able and learned Melchiorre Gioja, an author whose writings have acquired a high reputation, having been wholly devoted to the elucidation of subjects connected with the public interests, and the information and prosperity of his fellow-countrymen. As a proof of the progress and triumph of modern science, as well as of literature in Italy, over the despotic principles every where attempted to be established, it will be enough to mention even the titles of those works, which, within a few years, Signor G. has himself presented to the public: these are, "1. A New View of the Sciences termed Economical." "2. A Treatise on Rewards and Recompences." "3. The Elements of Philosophy." "4. Il Nuovo Galateo." "5. A Treatise on National Manufactures." "6. On the Means

Means of relieving the Sufferings of the People during Times of Scarcity:" and, lastly, the very able and learned work before us, consisting of a "Disquisition on the Nature of Injuries, of Losses, of Reparation, and the relative bases of Estimation before Civil Tribunals." It would be difficult to point out subjects of a more deep and pervading interest, or more ably and argumentatively treated, than those to which Signor Gioja has uniformly devoted his talents, comprehending no less than sixteen volumes within a period of seven years, eight in 4to. and eight in 8vo. the whole relating to the useful arts and sciences, and of very general application to the wants and interests of his country. The genius and character of his writings seem to have been formed in the great school of Galileo, displaying throughout the same characteristics of style and method, pursuing his researches solely by the light of rational observation and experience. His opinions are always consistent with each other, distrustful of all analogy and vague comparisons; and his arguments are never advanced in the shape of hypothetical suppositions. Deducing information from facts, he proceeds in a regular series of analytical reasoning on the theory and practice of laws, in such a manner as to convince his readers of the truths which he advances, with almost the weight of demonstration. "To remove every doubt and misconstruction, as far as in my power, from the reader's mind," observes Signor G. "I have attempted to bring forward such facts, in the discussion of disputed points, and questions of equity, observing the method adopted in the physical sciences, as shall require no concession of faith, no admission for argument's sake on his part."

To satisfy ourselves that the last work of Signor G. now before the public, possesses the same high qualifications of profound thought, and the same extent and depth of research, as most of his former productions, we ought to consider, did our limits permit, the state of those branches of legal science before he entered on the discussion, and at the period when he concluded his valuable labours. To say that he has reduced the very imperfect mass of ancient and modern civil law into the clearest order, and established scales of crime and punishments more applicable than theoretic-

cal, digesting what is most just and liberal out of different conflicting codes, would be only giving an idea of one portion of his researches. Of these the jurisconsult, the advocate, and the judge, may equally avail themselves, and found their calculations upon fixed and secure bases, by estimating science, legal counsels and judgments, by the force of reason.

The Baron Gabriel Judica has recently given to the world the result of his very learned researches in the island of Sicily, in a work entitled "The Antiquities of Acre explored, &c." illustrated with thirty-four grand plates in folio, exhibiting views of the most striking monuments and ruins, still indicative of the site of the old Syracusean city. According to the testimony of Thucydides, further confirmed by the very ingenious calculations made by Larcher, Acre was built by the people of Syracuse as early as 688 years B.C., and sixty-six years before the existence of ancient Rome. We have the several accounts, also, of Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch in his Life of Dion, as well as Livy and the elder Pliny. These authorities are strengthened by the discovery of some ancient medals of Acre, already mentioned by Hagen, Torremuzza, and by Pellerin, to which Baron J.'s successful researches have now added a corresponding one, an engraving of which is given. On one side, there is represented a head of Ceres crowned with the wreath; and, on the reverse, the same divinity is seen standing erect with the attached inscription of AKPAION, where the K and the P are connected in the form of a monogram. Baron J. in his first excavations, had the good fortune to open upon several vaulted tombs cut in solid rock, containing, among other reliques, many of those ancient vases so frequently imitated under the name of Etruscan, together with an engraved plate of brass, and a leaden casket, in which were deposited human bones. In another cave were discovered two medals, in good preservation, of the Emperors Vespasian and Trajan, with a Greek inscription, given as follows in Latin:

"Eumuche Zopiri fili salute."

Not far from Colle-orbo, where these were found, appears a magnificent rock, adorned with very ancient figures, in basso-relievo, carved in the solid stone, representing men, women, and children, and even horses, as large as life,

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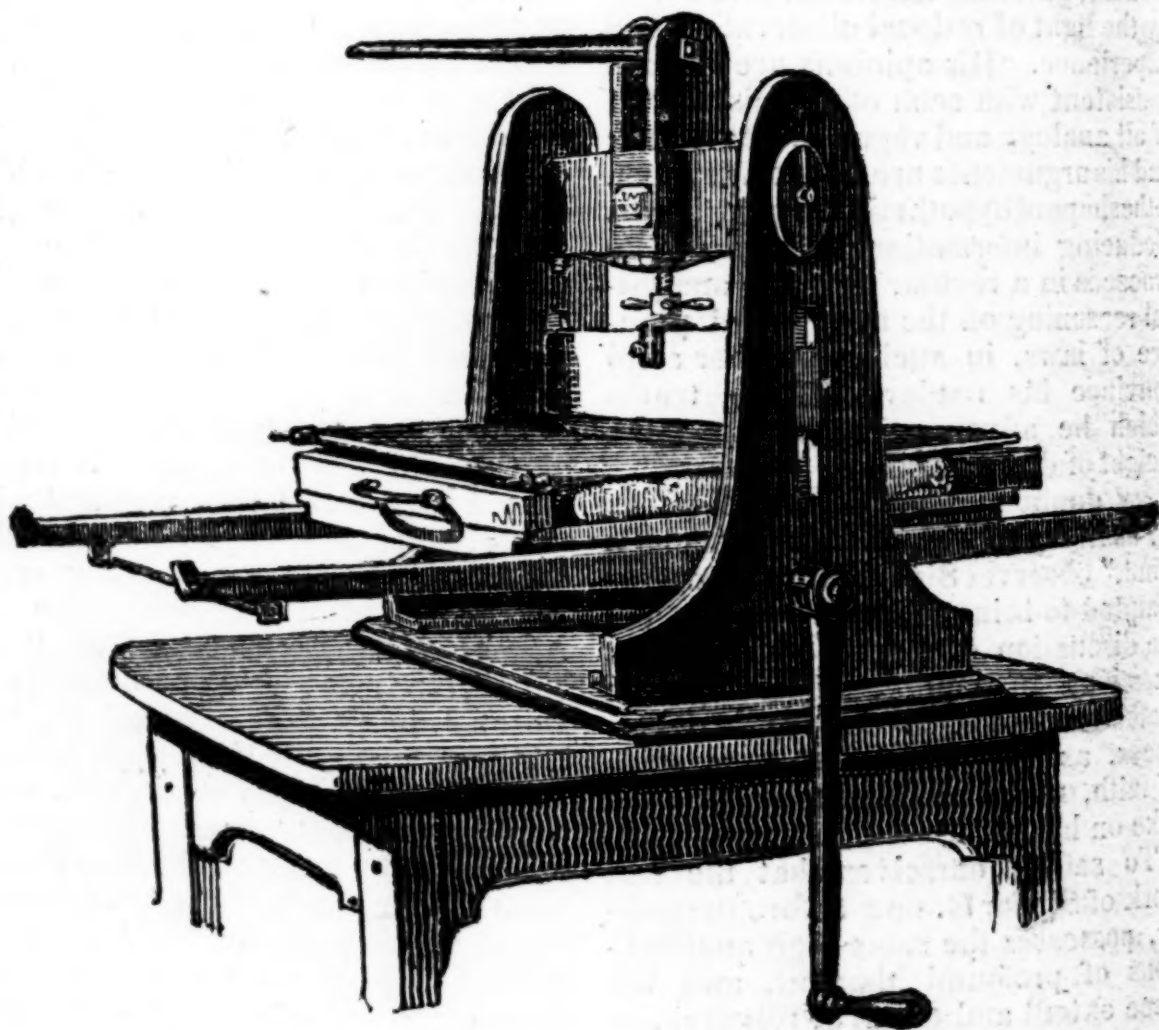
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with others of still greater proportion. The work contains many other curious particulars, with a relation of researches and discoveries which exhibit the author's abilities and perseverance in a very favourable point of view. His indefatigable exertions in other places seem to have been crowned with equal success, the results of which, however, we are sorry we have not space to give. His observations display as much learning as ability, while his proposed interpretations of inscriptions, monuments, and other reliques of past ages, are advanced with singular modesty and felicity. The accompanying plates, by which these discoveries are illustrated, will enable

archeologists to form their own opinions respecting the probable truth of the author's conjectures. In our own view, the Greek inscriptions are certainly susceptible of further illustrations, being indebted for those which he has hazarded rather to his friends than to his own acquaintance with the language. The three last chapters consist, for the most part, of appendices. The first contains an explanation of the figured Greco-Sicilian vases; and these, from their high preservation and exquisite colouring, are the chief ornament of the collection: the second contains the gems; the third, a dissertation on the medals discovered in the ruins of Acre.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

TAYLOR AND MARTINEAU'S LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.



IN consequence of the great encouragement given to lithographic printing, various attempts have been made to improve lithographic presses. We have, from time to time, laid before our readers the progress of this art, and we now have to call their attention to the most recent improvement, a sketch of which we have procured and inserted above. This machine has

been manufactured by Messrs. Taylor and Martineau, engineers. It appears to combine every necessary qualification of a perfect lithographic press. The workmanship is extremely good; but, in consequence of its simplicity, the price has been reduced nearly one half. The pressure upon the surface of the stone is produced by depressing the lever in the centre, and the motion is

is given to the carriage by the winch handle. There is a regulating screw in the centre, by which the pressure is adjusted with the greatest accuracy; and the tendency which all wood has to alter its bulk with the atmosphere, has been remedied by a very simple contrivance in the carriage upon which the stone is placed.

It may be inspected at the office of Mr. Charles M. Willich, No. 8, Pickett-street, Strand, where it is worked.

It has excited some surprise, that lithography, though so much used in London, should still be almost unknown in the county-towns of England. It is an art, applied with so much facility to so many different objects, that we anticipate, at no distant period, its general introduction.

To MR. AUGUSTUS APPLGARTH, of Duke-street, Christ Church, Surrey, for certain Improvements in Printing Machines.—May 1822.

The first improvement consists in supplying the printing-ink to the types, stereotype plates, or blocks, by two sets of inking rollers, acting partly on one side of the pressing cylinder, and partly on the other; by which means, as the form passes to and fro, it receives its supply of ink without being carried out to a considerable distance, as is the case in other printing machines, where the form is inked entirely on one side of the pressing cylinder, and where it must be made to travel with considerable speed in order to pass entirely under the inking rollers. By this improvement, the form traverses a shorter distance than usual, and, hence, the number of impressions, produced in any given time, may be increased in the same ratio as the traversing distance of the form is diminished, by which a saving of time will be effected in the operation of printing.

The second improvement consists in the adapting and combining two paper-feeders with a printing cylinder, which revolves and prints in one direction only. By this second invention, the printing cylinder can be supplied with more sheets of paper, in any given time, than when one feeder only is used; and thus advantage may be taken of the increased rate of printing, which is obtained by means of the first improvement. Mr. A. claims as his invention the inking the form of types, plates, or blocks, partly on one side and partly on the other side of the

pressing or printing cylinder; and the combination of two paper-feeders with a printing cylinder which prints in one direction only.

To MR. JAS. HOLLINGRAKE, of Manchester, for making and working a Manufacture for applying a Method of casting and forming metallic Substances into various Forms and Shapes, with improved Closeness and Soundness in Texture.

This invention consists in making and working a manufacture for applying a method of casting and forming metallic substances into various forms and shapes, with improved closeness and soundness in texture, and which Mr. H. produces by making moulds of iron, or other suitable materials, adapted to the form and dimensions of the article required to be made, and into which iron or other mould he introduces iron or other suitable pistons or moving-plugs, properly fitted in the moulds, and each piston of such an area as shall at least be equal to each of the same ends of any required casting or body to be made; and which pistons or moving-plugs must be brought, either simultaneously or separately, to press upon the lower and upper surfaces of any quantity of fluid metallic substance, that is intended to be formed into one body; before which he places a sufficient quantity of metal in any proper furnace, pot, or crucible, to be melted; and, when it is so reduced into a proper fluid state, he then pours or introduces into a suitable mould, placed in a vertical position, a sufficient quantity of such fluid metal; and, when it is so introduced into the mould, and then by means of a rapid, continued, and adequate, mechanical pressure, acting on the lower and upper pistons or moving plugs, he causes the fluid metal to be compressed into a much less compass or space than it would have naturally assumed by its own gravitation, under any state of ordinary contraction; and thus he produces a peculiar soundness of external surface, and an uniform closeness of texture, commensurate to the force or power applied and conveyed to such pistons or moving-plugs, and which pressure may be continued until the fluid metal is sufficiently fixed, and fully set into its required form, or to any stage of desired contraction. Various methods, machines, and contrivances, familiar to any competent workman,

workman, may be used for this object of compressing metal from a fluid state into any practicable degree of consistency, closeness, or solidity, in suitable moulds with their pistons and moving-plugs, with more or less effect as the nature and extent of the operation requires. The application of any of the well-known mechanical powers, the screw, the wedge, the lever, the rack and pinion, the hydro-mechanical press, or simple weights, may be brought to act either separately or unitedly on the pistons or moving-plugs, in the iron or other suitable moulds; and one or more of which powers must, however, be either jointly or separately applied to the pistons or plugs of every mould, before my improved method and process of casting can be effectually used and employed. Founders and others who are engaged in the making and working metallic substances, which are to be cast into

forms or bodies by the ordinary means of casting metallic substances, know the great difficulty and uncertainty constantly experienced in procuring sound bodies on their external surfaces, much less through the whole material or mass of which any cast body may be composed. His improvement in the method of casting metallic substances not only obviates and removes these great general imperfections in metal casting, but insures soundness of surface and closeness of texture; and it will be found to be of great value and advantage in the making of cannon and ordnance, of plates and ingots, for rolling or otherwise, of cylinders, cones, bars, and various other articles; and of such shapes and dimensions, and of such metallic substances, as can advantageously be constructed and made, by the application and use of this improved method of casting metals.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, appointed to inquire into the State of the Roads from London to Holyhead, &c. and into the Regulations for conveying his Majesty's Mail between London and Dublin, &c. &c.

1. FORM OF STEAM-VESSELS.

CAPTAIN ROGERS says, "In building a steam-boat, she ought to have a fine entrance, and her bow to sheer off, not to shove any water before her; she should have a good line of bearing, and her transom pretty square, and not too high; the transom being square and low, and fine under, so as to give her a right line of bearing, will stop her pitching and rolling, and make her easy on the sea, and add to her speed." Captain Townley, who has been commanding steam-boats, since 1819, between Dublin and Liverpool, says, "As to form, a steam-vessel should have an extreme fine entrance below, rise well forward, and flare off, so as to let her fall easy into the sea, and throw it off when steaming head to wind; she should have but little rise of floor, so as to be pretty flat under the engines, and run off as clean as possible abaft; I approve of giving them a good deal of rake forward." Captain J. Hamilton, of the Arrow Post-office Dover packet, recommends for wet harbours

"a vessel with a rising floor about three inches hollow, to prevent her rolling; fair and easy curved water-lines; the stem to rake well, which makes her easy going head to sea; the stern-post to stand square to the keel, and to draw from seven feet nine inches to eight feet water." Mr. John Scott, ship-builder at Greenock, says, "I have continued to make the fore body of my vessels very fine, with a good entry, which I have always found made the vessel sail faster, and easier impelled." Messrs. Maudslay and Field say, "The form of a steam-vessel under water should be that of the fastest schooner, bold at the bows, the whole vessel rising but little out of the water; the sponcings, or projecting work on the sides, added to the proper body of the vessel, and rising from the water-line at an angle no where exceeding forty degrees from the perpendicular of the side; the bulwarks, wheel-cases, and all the exterior of the vessel, smooth and free from projections that would hold the wind." Messrs. J. and C. Wood, say, "The vessel should be formed with a fine entrance and run; sharp raking bow, both below and above; a broad transom not too high placed; a good rise in the floor, limited by the draught of water, and the occasion of taking the ground."

2. Strength.

2. *Strength of the Vessel.*

The regularity, speed, and safety, with which the Holyhead steam-boats crossed the Irish channel, throughout the whole of last winter, are the best evidence of the vast importance of great strength in the construction of this description of vessels. Captain Rogers says, that he would rather be in a steam-boat, in the heaviest gale that could blow, than in a sailing-*packet*, if constructed like the Holyhead steam-boats; and it is evident, from his whole testimony, that the great confidence he places in them is on account of their prodigious strength. He says, "Their strength is owing to their being filled up solid to the floor-head; to the timbers being put together and diagonally fastened on Sir Robert Seppings's plan; to their being caulked inside and out, having no treenails, but bolted, and copper fastened; the bolts being driven on a ring clinched at both ends."

Mr. J. Cook, of Glasgow, recommends that a steam-vessel of one hundred and eighty tons should be built with a scantling for a sailing-vessel of twice that tonnage. Mr. Roger Fisher says, "There has been, in my opinion, a great improvement made in the strength of steam-vessels built here (Liverpool) lately; that is, by carrying the frame-timbers up so as to form the projection of the sides, and then regularly planked up solid as any other part of the vessel, by which means they are much safer." Mr. Brunel, when asked whether he would recommend a steam-boat to be built much stronger than usual for sailing vessels, gave the committee to understand, that great weight would be injurious, by lessening the buoyancy of the vessel; but Captain Rogers's evidence corroborates—the opinions of the other witnesses, and seems to shew that this inconvenience does not follow.

3. *Machinery.*

The steam-engine, employed on-board ships, is as yet a much less perfect machine than when it is used on land; the height of the cylinder is nearly one half less; the power is thereby cramped by short strokes, which are incalculably bad. In this way there is a great loss of power, as the *vis inertiae* is to be overcome on every stroke; more frequent alternations are necessary of the beam, the piston, and the valves, which occasion more wear and more friction than

where the cylinders are made longer. There is also a considerable loss of power in converting the alternate motion of the piston into the rotary motion of the paddles.

The great size of the boilers, as now made, is very disadvantageous. They occupy a very inconvenient portion of the space within a vessel.

The method of fixing the paddles is a very defective part of the machinery: the oblique action of them in entering and departing from the water, produces that tremulous jarring which serves to loosen the seams and the bolting of the knees and beams of the vessel; it also occasions a very great loss of the steaming power.

In respect to the degree of strength proper to be given to the machinery, almost all the engineers, who have been examined, concur in the opinion that it ought to be very considerable. Messrs. Wood say, "all the connecting machinery should be twice the strength for ordinary work on-shore. Mr. Donkin says, that every part of the engine should be made at least of three times the strength, which, by estimation, would be required for any force to which it might be exposed. "Accidents," he observes, "are most likely to happen at a time when the suspension of the power of the engine would be most fatal."

Wrought-iron is strongly recommended to be used in place of cast-iron; and, though some of the witnesses have expressed doubts of the practicability of making largeshafts of wrought-iron, Mr. Donkin does not hesitate to say, that "they can always be got quite perfect, if a sufficient price is given for them."

As so much of the safety of the vessel depends upon the workmanship of the materials, they should be proved before they are used, by a proper proving engine for trying their strength, as well by a force acting in a twisting direction, as by a strain in the direction of their length.

It may be collected from the evidence, that the greater part of the breakages which have occurred of different parts of the machinery in steam-boats, has been owing to the negligence of the engine-keepers. Starting the engine without clearing off the water which is formed on the top of the piston, from condensed steam, is one cause of fractures; other accidents have arisen from suffering the

the bearings upon which the shafts work, and the links connecting the piston with the beam, to get loose; and in some cases from making them so tight, that the bearings heat; and also from not attending carefully to the steam-valve when the vessel is exposed to a heavy sea. Mr. Watt says, "with the experience now obtained, we make no doubt but that we shall be able to construct machinery less liable to accident; but much must always depend upon the vigilance and experience of the men who work the engines." Mr. James Brown, being asked what were the causes of accidents to the machinery, replied, "they depended more on the engine-keepers than any thing else."

Mr. Donkin says, "I have reason to believe that some of the steam-boat companies have suffered severely from a want of regular professional inspection;" and being asked, "Do you conceive that the injury to engines from neglect is greater than the injury arising from the actual working of them?" replied, "Yes, I do;" and being further asked, "Has that been a constant defect in the management of steam-boats up to this period?" replied, "Yes, I conceive so."

All the evidence is so decidedly in favour of making boilers of copper, that it is necessary only generally to refer to it. Messrs. Fenton and Murray, of Leeds, say, "The boiler ought to be what we call a combined boiler, viz. three distinct boilers put together to form one boiler, with the fire passing three times through each, and so constructed as to be taken up and down a hatchway without pulling up or destroying the decks."

All the witnesses agree in opinion as to the necessity of keeping the machinery as low as possible in the vessel: Mr. Watt says, "this will diminish the top weight, make the vessel more steady at sea, improve the action of the machinery, and add to the safety of the vessel." Messrs. Maudslay and Field say, "The best arrangement of the machinery, and in which engineers are most agreed, is to place the boiler or boilers a few feet abaft the centre of buoyancy of the vessel; the two engines on each side a few feet forward of this point; and the coals on the centre of buoyancy: this arrangement brings the fuel, which is constantly variable, on a point that will not affect the trim of the vessel; it also brings the wheel-shaft,

which is at the foremost end of the engine, to its best position, as regards the length of the vessel, viz. at about one-third from the head: the weight of the boiler, engine, and coal, is thus spread pretty equally over the space allotted for them, and partial and intense weight on any one part is thus avoided."

Messrs. Maudslay and Field state, that the fire-places and boilers are frequently burned and injured from the incrustations made by deposited salts in the boilers, through neglect to change the water and clean the boilers; and Mr. Donkin says he has known great inconvenience from the same cause. In one instance, going to Margate, one out of three boilers in the vessel produced very little steam, in consequence of the incrustations on the bottom, a circumstance that was discovered by its requiring very little water to be introduced into it. Mr. Donkin further says, that he knows only of two methods by which the deposition of salt can be prevented. "In the Regent steam-boat they employed a method very successfully, that of pumping hot water through the boiler, and allowing a certain quantity constantly to be discharged from it into the sea; by these means the water was always kept in a sufficiently diluted state, so as to prevent its becoming saturated with salt, and consequently none could be deposited. No other inconvenient effect was produced than a greater consumption of fuel. The other mode is the common and ordinary one of taking out the whole of the water when the vessel arrives at the place of destination, and, if there is any deposit of salt, taking that out also."

Mr. T. Bramah says, "you cannot have too much power; indeed it is always of advantage to have as much power as can be obtained." Messrs. Maudslay and Field say, "with regard to the quantity of power proper to put into a sea-vessel, the only limit should be the weight of the engine and fuel the vessel will carry and contain; no vessel ever had too much power, even in still water, much less when contending against a heavy head-wind." "Two engines," they go on to say, "of half the power each, are more manageable, and possess many advantages over one of the whole power; they produce a perfectly uniform rotation in the wheels, and are not subject, like single engines, to be stopped on the centre in heavy

heavy seas; and in case of injury to one engine, the other is available."

It appears from Mr. Brown's evidence, that two fifty-horse engines will weigh from twenty to twenty-five tons more than two forty-horse engines; the weight of the latter, with coal and water complete, being one hundred tons. The additional expense would be about 1,000*l.* the expense of two forty-horse engines being about 6,000*l.* According, therefore, to the opinions already stated, when a vessel will contain two fifty-horse engines, it will be decidedly better to have them of this power than two of forty-horse power.

It appears from the evidence, that attempts are now making, by very ingenious individuals, to remove some of those defects which have been described to belong to the engines now in use.

Mr. Brunel is engaged on a plan for making the engine more compact and more simple, and at the same time stronger; and to enable it, by certain mechanical combinations, to adapt and accommodate itself to all the exigencies, and to all the perturbations incident to its peculiar services.

Mr. Galloway and Mr. Perkins feel confident, that high-pressure boilers may be so contrived as to be used with the greatest advantage. Mr. Perkins, in his answers to the circular queries, gives such strong evidence in favour of them, from the actual use of them in 150 American steam-boats, as to go far towards removing the prevailing objections to them.

Mr. Donkin is of opinion, that a rotary furnace, on Mr. Brunton's principle, may be applied to steam-vessels.

Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of England, has invented a plan of revolving paddles, to avoid the defects of the fixed paddles, as now used. He states, that the violent action of the paddles of common wheels, in striking the water in a rough sea, is entirely removed by the use of the revolving paddles, as they enter and rise out of the water with a peculiarly soft and easy motion. The precise merits of this invention will soon be ascertained, as these new paddles are now fitted to the Waterloo packet, which plies regularly between Dublin and Liverpool, and to the Aaron Manby, iron steam-boat, lately sent from England to Havre-de-Grace, to be used on the Seine.

Mr. John Gladstone, of Castle Douglas, has invented another plan of paddles. He employs a pair of

wheels at each side of the vessel, having two endless chains acting on them, with paddles fixed on these chains; and, so far as the plan has been tried, on a very small scale, it has been successful. Several attempts have been made to get rid of the use of external wheels, but hitherto without success.

Mr. Field has invented a flexible metallic piston, which has proved of great utility.

The merit of first applying steam-engines to sea-navigation is certainly due to the skill and enterprise of the engineers and shipbuilders of the Clyde; for it was, unquestionably, the success of their steam-boats on the Holyhead station which led the Post-office to establish their boats for keeping up the communication between the two countries. At the same time it is but justice to say, that the public are greatly indebted to the Post-office for having exercised such a sound judgment, in directing their vessels to be built of that great strength, which has been so often mentioned in this Report; and which, at the same time that it has been the cause of their complete success, has also established a new principle of certainty and security in the system of steam-navigation.

4. Sails.

Captain Rogers says, "they assist a vessel very much; that they can be used at all times, except within four points of the wind, and that they serve to keep the vessel steady." He recommends a large lug-sail forward, a jib, and fore and aft main-sail; to have a square top-sail on-board, and a gaff top-sail aft; with means of setting a top-mast, but not to use it unless the engine was out of order. Several plans have been tried for getting the wheels out of gear, and for moving the paddle-boards from the extremity of the wheels towards the centre, and some of them successfully. By these means a vessel, in case the engine cannot be used, may be sufficiently well managed with the sails, as to carry her safely into port. The evidence of all the other witnesses goes to show, that any attempt to carry canvass beyond a certain moderate quantity will be attended with a great impediment to the steaming power.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Method of Ventilating Coal Mines, by
MR. JAMES RYAN.

The present mode of ventilation consists

consists in carrying currents of atmospheric air through every possible cutting, and of directing the profuse issue of gas into the line of draft, by what are called stoppings; that is, by turning the gaseous course by doors, or brick-work, so as to facilitate its passage by the most easy, and least dangerous, channel, towards its aperture of issue, the upcast shaft. The course of an atmospheric current through the windings of a working, about 600 yards square, is estimated at twenty-seven miles.

The *Sunderland Society* for preventing accidents in coal-mines, in their first Report, say, "The only method we are at present acquainted with, for preventing accidents by fire, is a mechanical application of the atmospheric air to the removing, or sweeping away, the inflammable gas, as it issues from the several fissures which the workings intersect in their progress."

One method is, that of forcing air down the shaft, and along the courses; but this is deficient in power for the removal of so large a volume as they contain.

A second is, by falls of water, carrying with them a current of air. This is not only subject to the objection against the former, but also to that of the expense and labour in again raising the water out of the mine.

A third is, the use of the air-pump; which is not only unequal to the desired effect, but also, while acting, renders the upcast shaft useless to the miner.

A fourth is, that of a furnace, near the bottom of the upcast shaft; in order to rarefy the current passing up to it, and draw, along with it, the air of the courses. This method is highly dangerous; for, if an extraordinary issue of gas should rush from a line of working, and come in contact with the fire, destruction would be certain.

A fifth is, the diluting method; whereby so much air is carried, or forced, through the workings, as shall dilute the generated gases below the point of combustion. This means will succeed, where the coal-seam is thin, and the gases not abundant: and has been effectually adopted in some of the Staffordshire collieries.

The last method to be mentioned is, that of the firing line, as it is termed. This is done by men accustomed to the process, who, having prepared a light under the gaseous accumulation, or as near to it as possible, retire into a

stable, well secured; and, by pulling a properly-directed wire, bring the light into contact with the gas, when an immediate combustion and explosion take place. In some mines, where the accumulations are profuse, it is necessary to fire them three times daily; and, as the miners are all obliged to retire during each firing, there is a great loss of time. Besides, there must be immense pillars of coal left uncut, or the firing process would tear them down, and involve the whole works in destruction. Sometimes, too, the ignited gases set fire to the coal-seam itself, and it becomes necessary to stop up the shafts, until the extinction be accomplished.

Mr. Ryan considers that the carrying a traverse all round the working is essential to security, so that the head-ways may all terminate in this surrounding channel, and therein pour the collections of the respective cuttings and head-ways; these are, in course of current, from the inferior to the superior level of the mine, and terminating in an enclosure, from which is carried a gas-way, running upwards, like a chimney, into the upcast shaft, a few yards above its bottom, so as to secure the gaseous current from contact with the lights necessary in use near to the floor of the shaft.

When the horizontal line of the seam is broken by perpendicular fissures, filled with foreign matter, and the angular inclinations of the bed are reversed; he would carry a boring from the upper part of the lower leg of the angle to a point of the superior leg, on a higher level than that from whence the boring commenced; and render the whole as effectually drained of gas, as if the stratum were one unbroken and oblong plane of working. By carrying collateral cuttings from gaseous accumulations, whether produced by basins in the roof, or fallings-in of earth, into the surrounding head-way, or gas-channel, he provides against local evils. And, in some instances, where the gas issued from vents, not easily connected with the head-way, he closed the cavity in, leaving only a small aperture for its egress, to which he set fire as a jet, and thereby converted into a useful light, for the miners without to work by, what, if lighted when freely expansible, would have exploded, to their destruction. Perhaps this is as beautiful an instance of skilful application in science as can be

be produced: the very instrument of terror being converted into an auxiliary of operation.

It is not the lighter gases only, that are objects of alarm to the miner; for the choke-damp, as it is called, is also as certainly destructive. This consists principally of carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, which being of greater specific gravity than atmospheric air, necessarily lies in a stratum on the floor of the mine; and, if accumulated to

such a depth as to equal the greatest possible height of the miner's head, must be inhaled by him; when almost instant death would ensue. In order, then, to draw off this ponderous gas, Mr. Ryan bores apertures level with the floor of the workings, and carried into the surrounding head-way, so that both that on the floor level, and the carburetted hydrogen in contact with the line of roof, are carried off by the same general outlet.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

DR. SIMEON SHAW, master of the Grammar School at Hanley, in Staffordshire, will publish about Christmas a work in three volumes, rich in engravings, under the title of *Nature Displayed*. The once-popular work of La Pluche, of which at least twenty editions, under this title, were printed in England between the years 1730 and 1760, being out of date, and superseded by new discoveries, a renovated work, having the same title and objects, has long been a desideratum. The former work was in four volumes, but it contained many superfluities; and an English supplement was added, in three volumes, altogether foreign to the title; and these brought the work into discredit. No work, however, effected more for the diffusion of knowledge; and we trust Dr. Shaw's work will prove as successful and useful.

We have already noticed in the Monthly Magazine the importation of a creature generally regarded as fabulous, from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is said to have been brought from the coast of Japan. It possesses, therefore, one of the characteristics which frequently distinguish imposture, in regard to the remoteness of its origin. The animal has, however, been exhibited in London; and, as might be expected, has excited considerable curiosity, particularly among naturalists. As it has not been dissected, nor indeed handled, by any scientific authorities, (being exhibited under a glass case,) many persons are still sceptical with respect to its being an entire animal. Some boldly assert that it consists of the body of a monkey, ingenuously united to the tail of a fish; at the same time no evidence of such union is visible, and it may be what is professed by its owner. Scept-

icism will doubtless lead to a permission to examine it by accredited



persons, and in that case we shall have pleasure in laying their report before our readers. About half a century since, a similar discovery is reported to have been made by some fishermen at Plymouth; and a mermaid is recorded to have been exhibited at that port, but no authenticated account of it exists. About fifteen years since, Sir John Sinclair also published some documents on the same subject in this Magazine; and, a few years since, the newspapers were filled with affidavits relative to a mermaid seen on the north-west coast of Ireland; but, on our writing to the place mentioned

mentioned for further particulars, it appeared that neither the attesting magistrate nor the pretended witnesses were in existence. For the present, we have respected the curiosity of our readers, by submitting to them two sketches of the subject now exhibiting in St. James's street.*

Notwithstanding its obvious advantages, the great *Encyclopedie Methodique* has never been imitated in England. We have Cyclopedias upon Cyclopedias, but they all suffer the disadvantage of being in one alphabet, by which they are troublesome to consult, and new discoveries in any one branch of science renders the whole obsolete. Besides, as few men aim at universal science, students in particular sciences can derive no benefit from these works without making an extensive and expensive purchase. It has, therefore, been determined to bring out in London a **METHODICAL CYCLOPEDIA**, or series of separate Dictionaries, forming, together, a complete circle of the sciences. But, as dictionaries are auxiliaries of other books, and do not supersede them, the work is not proposed to be of great cost or unwieldy bulk. It will be completed in twelve portable volumes, including the several great departments of knowledge in each, so that the purchaser may possess himself of either, or the whole; and, by economy in printing, every purpose for which any dictionary is usually consulted will be effected. **Mr. JAMES MITCHELL**, A.M. of the University of Aberdeen, has undertaken the supervision of the whole; and the first volume, containing **HISTORY**, will appear on the first of January. A volume will follow on the first of every month, till the series of twelve volumes are completed. The engravings will be numerous, and of the first order in execution.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is about to enrol himself among our tragic poets, by publishing *Don Carlos*, a tragedy.

Three more Cantos of *Don Juan*, by **LORD BYRON**, are in his publisher's hands. The Noble Lord has also in London, a poem called the *Deluge*; and another piece, called *Heaven and Earth*, is to appear in the same volume.

* A further description has been handed to us in manuscript, as the opinion of **Dr. REES PRICE**, to which we will give place in our next.

On the 1st of December will be published, the *Loves of the Angels*, a poem, by **THOMAS MOORE**.

Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, author of "*Sir Marmaduke Maxwell*," &c. is preparing for the press, the *Adventures of Mark Macrabin, the Cameroonian*, a work intended to exhibit a faithful picture of the opinions, beliefs, superstitions, poetical enthusiasm, and devotional and national character, of the people of the Scottish Lowlands.

Mr. J. P. NEALE is about to commence the publication of a work illustrative of the ecclesiastical architecture of this country, exhibiting every variety of style. The publication will be similar in form to his "*Views of Seats*," and each number will contain five engravings, executed in the line-manner by the best artists. It will be entitled, *Original Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in England*, with historical notices and architectural descriptions.

Some curious *Memoirs of the French Court* will shortly appear, from the pen of the late *Madame de CAMPAN*, first Lady of the Bedchamber to the late *Queen Marie Antoinette*.

Mr. T. DALE is preparing a translation of the *Tragedies of Sophocles*, in which the various metres of the original will be attempted as near as the English language will admit.

The work of general *Cotemporary Biography*, which has been several years in preparation, will appear in a few days, under the title of *Public Characters of all Nations*. It will contain nearly 3000 articles, and 150 engraved portraits, forming three volumes like *Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage*.

Bibliotheca Gloucestersis, is preparing for publication by subscription, being a reprint of scarce and curious tracts relative to the county and city of Gloucester, illustrative of and published during the Civil War, with biographical and historical remarks.—The first part will contain *Corbet's "Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester, from the beginning of the Civil Warre betweene King and Parliament, to the Removall of Colonel Massie from that Government to the Command of the Western Forces."* London, 1645.—Embellished with a fine portrait of Colonel Massie, and a plan of the city as it then stood, with the lines of the ancient fortifications.

Messrs. BOYD and MITCHELL, of Kennington-

Kennington-lane, have invented an Antiseptic Mineral Black Paint, which on our own view we can recommend to public notice and patronage. It is an effectual preservative of wood, iron, canvas, and cordage; and is particularly adapted to ships' bottoms, bows, and bends; barges, boats, weather boarding, gates and posts, fences, hop poles, and all kinds of timber; and for iron work, brick walls, and every other surface in exposed or damp situations,—its properties remaining uninjured from the effects of salt or fresh water. One of its important qualities is the preservation of timber against dry-rot; and it is also applicable in the preparation of cordage to form the trellis-work of inclosures for poultry, pheasantries, &c. which will be then found as durable as iron wire, at one-fifth part of the expense.

Sir Richard Phillips, during a late visit to Paris, found one of the most splendid works of CANOVA under a double proscription. It happened to be a colossal bust of Napoleon, who, though dead, still scares the coward-souls of certain imbeciles; and, moreover, it belonged to a very renowned friend of liberty. He therefore determined to remove it from its hiding-place to London, for the benefit of the owner, and it may be viewed by the curious at his house in Bridge-street. The price fixed upon it is 250 guineas.

Sketches of Field Sports, as followed by the natives of India, are preparing for publication, with observations on the animals. Also an account of many of the customs of the inhabitants and natural productions, with anecdotes; a description of snake-catchers, and their method of curing themselves when bitten; with remarks on hydrophobia and rabid animals; by Dr. JOHNSON, surgeon to the Hon. East India Company, and many years resident at Chittra, in Rangpore.

Some Remarks on Southey's Life of Wesley will appear in the course of next month.

During the two past months the amateurs of the arts, architecture, and picturesque gardening, have been drawn in thousands to view Fonthill Abbey, the furniture and appurtenances of which had been announced for public sale. Upon this place Mr. Beckford had lavished the produce of his great Jamaica estates; and, being a man of taste, it had become one of the wonders of Britain; but, owing to

his retired character, had been little viewed. We must refer our readers to Mr. Britton's announced work, and to other publications in which this enchanted palace are described. But in the expected sale the public were disappointed, as the whole estate was bought by private contract, as it stood, in one lot, by Mr. FARQUHAR, a gentleman who has accumulated a large fortune in the East Indies, for 330,000*l*.

We have pleasure in recording, that a public tribute of respect has been bestowed on CHARLES HUTTON, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. by the presentation of his bust in marble. In the latter part of the year 1821, a meeting was held by several scientific friends of Dr. Hutton, with the intention of obtaining a correct likeness of that celebrated mathematician. They accordingly appointed a committee, who agreed to employ a sculptor of the first eminence to execute a bust in marble, from which casts or copies could be taken in any number that might be required. "This bust was intended (say the committee,) as a mark of respect and veneration for the character of Dr. Hutton, and as a tribute of gratitude for his important labours in the advancement and diffusion of mathematical learning, during the long period of sixty years,—a period which will be memorable in the history of science, on account of his meritorious services both as an author and teacher.—As an author, it is well known that his numerous publications have been uniformly held in the highest estimation, and that even his earliest productions continue to be standard works of increasing popularity in every country where the English language is known. His persevering exertions, also, as the conductor of scientific journals during the above period, have had the most powerful effect, in exciting emulation, increasing the number of eminent mathematicians, and thus greatly enlarging the boundaries of useful science.—As a teacher, his labours have likewise been singularly successful, especially as Professor of Mathematics for nearly forty years in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; an institution which, by his judicious plans and unremitting care, he raised to the highest degree of eminence and national utility. To his instructions, indeed, and his improvements in military science, his country is deeply indebted for the celebrity and success of the British

British Artillery and Engineers for the last half century."—On the 21st of September, 1822, the committee for conducting the subscription waited on Dr. Hutton, at his house in Bedford-row, in order to present him with the bust, according to the original intention. The committee then proceeded to examine the difference between the receipts of the subscriptions and the disbursements, when they found a considerable surplus, which they agreed to dispose of in a medal in honour of Dr. Hutton.

The literary world will be favoured, in the ensuing winter, with a volume of Letters from the pen of Mr. BECKFORD, author of "*Vathek*."

At the usual time will be published, Time's Telescope for 1823, containing an explanation of Saints'-days and Holydays, sketches of comparative chronology, and contemporary biography, astronomical occurrences in every month, with a description of indispensable astronomical instruments, illustrated by wood-cuts; and the Naturalist's Diary, explaining the various appearances of the animal and vegetable kingdoms: to which will be prefaced, an Introduction to British Entomology, with a plate of insects coloured after nature.

In November will be published, with eighteen new plates, a new edition of INNES on the Muscles, revised, corrected, and enlarged, with notes, practical and explanatory, by ROBERT HUNTER, lecturer on Surgery, Anatomy, &c. Glasgow.

Palæcromaica, or Historical and Philological Disquisitions, are preparing for publication.

A new edition, with several valuable appendages, of the Saxon Chronicles, by the Rev. J. INGRAM, is printing.

Truth against Falsehood, or Facts opposed to Fiction, is preparing for publication, in a series of letters addressed to Douglas, the author of "*No Fiction*," by LEFEVRE.

Somewhat more than twenty-one years ago, the Editor of this Miscellany had the good fortune to give the first permanent record to announcements of the geological labours of Mr. Smith, of Bath, in making "a Geological Map of England;" depicting thereon, as he traversed in all directions its extended surface, the courses and the breadths of each of the principal strata of our island; ascertain-

ing, at the same time, the qualities of each stratum, and the species of fossil shells peculiar to each. Palpable neglect of Mr. Smith's meritorious and useful labours by the opulent landowners, and by others who should have stood forward as his efficient patrons, had exhausted his means, and disabled him from engraving and publishing his map, &c. long after they were ready for these operations. Unjustly thus kept in the back-ground in his native country, we have been happy to learn that the fame of Mr. Smith has, nevertheless, spread across the Atlantic; and the patriotic government of Columbia, on turning its attention to the mineral riches of their enviable country, had sent over proposals for engaging Mr. Smith (and, we believe, also his brother and nephew, who have of late years successfully practised in his profession,) to go out, adequately appointed, and commence for the government there such a survey as Mr. S. began for himself of England. But, alas! the poignancy of Mr. S.'s feelings, at his unmerited losses and neglect, have for two years or more past occasioned him to exclude himself almost entirely from his relations and most intimate friends; and, with his nephew, to seek precarious employ in distant northern counties: so that the private efforts of several weeks have failed in conveying intelligence to him of proposals so honourable to his talents and labours as those just mentioned. Amongst others, the Editor was written to, in hopes he might ascertain Mr. Smith's retreat; but, this not being the case, he hopes the object may, through some of his readers, be quickly effected.

The same enlightened spirit, we are happy to find, actuates the new Republic of La Plata. Its government has sent to England for men of science; and Mr. BEVAN, well known in London as a civil engineer, has, in consequence of an engagement, proceeded with his family in a late ship for Buenos Ayres, where he is to superintend the embankments and improvements of the La Plata, and introduce the best European science for the public good. Those countries seem therefore likely, in a few years, to exhibit numerous triumphs of philosophy; while among the old governments of Europe the chief patronage unhappily is directed to the science of mutual destruction, and to the arts

of defending antiquated and anti-social privileges, at variance with the intelligence of the age.

In the press, and shortly will be published, *Outlines of Character*, in one volume, octavo.

To distinguish oxalic acid (which is a poison,) from Epsom salt, it is recommended to taste one drop of it, or else a particle of the suspected crystals; and, if it be oxalic acid, it will be found extremely sour, like most other acids, whilst the taste of Epsom salt is rather bitter.

A reprint, in octavo, is preparing of Sir ROBERT NAUNTON'S *Fragmenta Regalia*, or *Observations on the Court of Queen Elizabeth, her Times and Favourites*. It will be accompanied by a *Life of Naunton*, and a series of notes and historical illustrations; and will be embellished with numerous portraits, finely engraved, from original pictures.

A Complete Illustration of the *Index Testaceologicus*, or *Catalogue of Shells, British and Foreign*, by W. WOOD, F.R.S. and L.S. is announced by subscription. The object of this work is to incorporate figures of all the known shells, collected from every authentic source, and reduced to a small size, but with a sufficient degree of accuracy to enable the Conchologist to fix at once upon any particular species he may wish to define.

Accounts are on the eve of publication of Roman Antiquities discovered in Fife, on the site of the battle fought betwixt Galgacus and Agricola, &c.

An Institution, to be called the Institution for the Cure of various Diseases by Bandages and Compression, is in course of establishment in London, under a body of respectable patronage, which ensures its success and permanence. At a public meeting the following, among other resolutions, was passed:—"That it appears from the Report of the Medical Committee, that the principle and practice of compression is particularly applicable, and will afford relief, in cases of tumors either of a common or malignant character, some forms of diseases of the skin, and others connected with the bones and joints, as well as long protracted and obstinate sores of the extremities, to which many of the lower and labouring class of people are peculiarly liable; and that, when applied scientifically and attentively, it will also mitigate the painful sufferings of

diseases hitherto considered incurable, even changing, in cases of cancer of the female breast, a state of the most complicated distress and suffering, to one of comparative ease and comfort."

An Essay on the Proof of the Inspiration of the Scriptures, deduced from the completion of its prophecies, by the Rev. T. WILKINSON, B.D. rector of Bulvan, Essex.

Blossoms, by ROBERT MILLHOUSE, with prefatory remarks on his genius and situation, by the Rev. LUKE BOOKER, LL.D. will speedily be published.

A work is in forwardness, in several languages, bearing the following title, "*L'Histoire General des Superstitions et des Cultes, avec des Notes sur le Caractère des Prêtres de toutes les Religions; par une Societé de Philosophes.*"

Popular Stories, translated from the "*Kinder und Haus-Marchen*," collected by Messrs. GRIMM, from oral tradition, in different parts of Germany, are printing in 12mo. with numerous original designs from the pencil of Mr. George Cruikshanks.

Speedily will be published, a History and Description of Fonthill Abbey, illustrated by a series of engravings, comprehending views, plans, sections and details, by JOHN RUTTER, of Shaftesbury.

A novel, entitled *Isabella*, will be published early in November, by the author of "*Rhoda*."

An advertiser in Dublin announces the discovery of a permanent composition for fruit-walls, by which he asserts he can so ripen grapes, as to make any quantity of fine wines in the United Kingdom. He proposes also to extend its application to other fruits, and to early vegetables. We lately saw a better plan in the garden of Mr. FRENCH, of Canterbury. He trains his vines near the ground, and in some cases under low cucumber-frames; and, in consequence, obtains abundance of fine grapes. The success of the vintage in the northern provinces of France seems entirely to result from the plants being very low, and the fruit receiving the reflections of the ground.

A new Surrey Institution (to succeed the present Surrey Institution,) is about to be established for the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts. The object comprises,—1. An extensive library of circulation for general

general readers. 2. A select library of reference. 3. A news room. 4. A reading room. 5. Lectures on the different branches of philosophy, science, and the arts. And, 6. A chemical laboratory and philosophical apparatus.—It will be necessary that seven hundred shares of twenty-five guineas each should be subscribed for, and that every share should be made responsible for the payment of two guineas per annum; the share to give a personal admission to every part of the Institution, and a participation in all its advantages. A deposit of two guineas is to be paid on every share subscribed for; a further sum of ten guineas on the 1st of December, 1822; and the remaining instalment of thirteen guineas on the 25th of March, 1823; the first annual payment of two guineas to be made on the 1st of November, 1823.

The Chevalier DUPIN, a member of the Royal Institute of France, and the author of "*Voyages dans la Grande Bretagne*," is now publishing the second part of his mathematical researches, under the title of *Applications de Géométrie et de Mécanique*. This book, which forms a quarto volume, with sixteen plates, contains the author's theories upon the stability of floating bodies; upon the research of the best directions for roads upon a soil of any form whatsoever, in various conditions; upon the *Déblais et Remblais*, viz. the transportation of materials, making at first a heap of a given figure, into another heap, also of a given figure; upon the laws according to which rays of light, emanated from a single point, are subjected in their various reflections upon glasses of any form; finally, upon the mathematical examination of the new structure of English men-of-war. The Memoirs in which these matters are treated have been presented to, and approved by, the Royal Institute of France, and the Royal Society of London.

On the 1st of November will be published, embellished with a beautiful engraving of Bonaparte passing the Alps, from the celebrated picture by David, No. I. of the Napoleon Anecdotes, illustrating the mental energies of the late Emperor of France, and the characters and actions of his cotemporaries.

Early in November will be published, a new Map of the Ear, taken from anatomical preparations in the posses-

sion of Mr. J. H. Curtis, and designed chiefly for the use of his pupils.

Mr. SHAW has in the press a work on Diseases of the Spine. The first part will treat of the distortions to which young persons are subject in consequence of habitual bad postures, and the neglect of proper exercise. The second part will embrace scrofulous diseases of the spine. The whole will be illustrated by engravings.

Capt. FRANKLIN, and the persons composing the north-west land expedition, have returned to England. The toils and the sufferings of the expedition have been of the most trying description. It was fitted out in the summer of 1819, and in 1820 was enabled, by the liberal aid and reinforcement of the N. W. Company, to advance to the shores of the Great Bear Lake, where it encamped and wintered. In the ensuing spring, it approached the Copper Mine River, which it descended until it fell into the ocean. The expedition proceeded in two canoes to explore the coast, eastward from the mouth of the Copper Mine River towards Hudson's Bay; but, in consequence of the approach of winter so early as the latter end of August, heavy falls of snow, dense as mist, and an extremely ill-provided wardrobe, the expedition was prevented from accomplishing its design, further than exploring about 500 miles of the coast which lies to the north-east of the Copper Mine River, and ascertaining, that, so far as the eye could penetrate, the sea which lay before them was quite open, and perfectly free from ice. In forcing their way through the untravelled wilds between the Copper Mine River and the Great Bear Lake, they fell completely short of provisions, and were for many days under the necessity of subsisting upon sea-weeds, and a powder produced from pounding the withered bones of the food which they had already consumed. In this struggle, Mr. Hood, nine Canadians, and an Esquimaux, fell untimely and regretted victims; and had not the survivors, who for several days were driven to the necessity of prolonging a miserable existence by feeding upon the tattered remnants of their shoes, exerted themselves by a super-human effort to reach the Great Bear Lake, it is probable that they would have all suffered the most appalling martyrdom. Here they found the heads and the bleached bones of the

the animals that had served them for last winter's provisions, which afforded them the melancholy ingredients for preserving life till their arrival at a post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company.

There exist at present in the British isles, 103 canals, the course of which amounts to 2682 miles. One, 61 miles long, belongs to Ireland; five, which form together 150 miles in length, are in Scotland; the others, to the number of 97, intersect England as with a network. France, on the contrary, possesses only six canals, the united lengths of which are only 280 miles.

Capt. SABINE is at Ascension, repeating the experiments on the pendulum, &c. which he lately made in the Arctic Circle, with a view to determine the figure of the earth.

Much friendly intercourse has lately taken place between the government of Sierra Leone and the Fullah nation; and no less than 2810 slaves have lately been set at liberty by captures made by the British cruisers.

Shortly will be published, in two volumes octavo, *Fifty Lithographic Prints*, illustrative of a Tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy, during the years 1819, 20, and 21, from original drawings taken in Italy, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, by MARIANNE COLSTON.

A Series of Portraits of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain, to be engraved in the chalk manner by Mr. R. COOPER, from the most authentic originals, are preparing to be published in numbers, each containing four portraits. Part I. will shortly appear.

A considerable portion of the *Treatise of Cicero de Republica*, discovered by ANGELO MAI, keeper of the Vatican Library, in a *Codex Rescriptus*, will soon appear in octavo.

The Ninth Book of Napoleon's Own Memoirs appeared in London about two years since; and it is now announced that the other books are to be published forthwith under the superintendence of the Counts Las Casas and De Montholon. The impracticable security which the tender conscience of M. Lafitte demanded before he would pay his own drafts on America, having deprived these faithful followers of Napoleon of their legacies, they have been constrained to sell these manuscripts to the best bidder among the literary speculators of London.

COUNT LAS CASAS has also announced his intention of publishing a work in eight volumes, under the title of *Mémorial de St. Hélène*, in which every thing is to be recorded that was said or done by Napoleon at St. Helena, during the space of eighteen months. In the Preface the Count states, that "particular circumstances placed him for a long time with the most extraordinary man that the history of ages can show. Admiration led the Count to follow him, without knowing him; but, as soon as he knew him, love bound him to him for ever. The world is full of his glory, of his deeds, of his monuments; but nobody is acquainted with the real traits of his character, his private qualities, the natural inclinations of his soul: to fill up this vacuum is the task he undertakes. He collected and noted down, day by day, all that he saw of Napoleon, all that he heard from him during eighteen months. In these most confidential conversations, which took place, as it were, in another world, he could not fail to paint himself, as in a mirror, in all situations, and under all forms."

A new edition is preparing of the London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers, containing the books published in London, and those altered in size or price, since the year 1800 to October 1822.

Mrs. DAVIS, author of "Helps to Devotion," and of "Fables and Moral Tales in Verse," has in the press another work, entitled *Christian Duties, or a Code of Piety and Morality*, extracted from the New Testament.

Our literary notices are numerous this month, and the ensuing winter promises, in consequence, to be a busy one among the booksellers.

FRANCE.

The following very interesting details of the periodical press and public libraries of France afford a view of the state of literature in that country:—

The legislation on the press is founded on the decree of the National Convention of July 19, 1793; on the decree of Napoleon of 1st Germinal, 13; 5th Feb. and 14th Dec. 1810; 2d Feb. and 21st Oct. 1814; 27th March and 8th Oct. 1819; 17th May and 9th June, 1819; 21st March, 1820; and what has been prescribed by the latest enactments, which are of the most arbitrary and degrading character,

character, tending to destroy discussion, and the benefits which might result from a free press.

Public Libraries in Paris.

1. The Royal Library has above 700,000 printed volumes, and 70,000 manuscripts.

2. The Library of Monsienr, 150,000 printed volumes, and 5,000 manuscripts.

3. Library of St. Genevieve, 110,000 printed volumes, and 2,000 manuscripts.

4. The Magazine Library, 92,000 printed volumes, and 3,000 manuscripts.

5. Library of the City of Paris, 20,000 volumes.

All these are daily open to the public.

Besides these there are, in Paris and the Departments, the following Libraries to which access may be obtained; the principal of which are—the private Libraries of the King in the Tuilleries, Fontainebleau, St. Cloud, Trianon, and Rambouillet; the Library of the Legislative Body; of the Council of State (30,000 vols.); of the Institute; of the Invalids (20,000 vols.); of the Court of Cassation, formerly the Library of the Advocates and Polytechnic School.

Under the Minister of the Royal Household are 10 Libraries,—of the Interior, 22—of War, 12—of Justice, 5—of Foreign Affairs, 1—of the Marine, 6—of Finance, 2.

The Chambers of the Peers and the Deputies have each a Library; that of the latter contains 30,000 vols.

Among the printing-offices, the Imprimerie Royale claims the first place, on account of its extent and admirable arrangement. It prints the Memoirs of the Institute, and all other works which the King causes to be published, as a recompence or encouragement, gratis.

There are at Paris—79 printing-offices, 18 lithographic presses, 38 letter-founders, 616 booksellers, 84 dealers in second-hand books, 201 bookbinders, 16 book-stitchers, 2 book-repairers, 390 copper-plate engravers, 11 wood-cutters, 17 map-engravers, 17 form-cutters, 17 die-engravers, 9 music engravers, 127 copper-plate presses, 140 print-sellers, 11 map-sellers, 50 music-sellers, 43 wholesale stationers, 9 pasteboard manufacturers, 6 stained-paper manufacturers, 4 parchment manufacturers, 6 manufacturers of printers' ink, 4 press-makers, 2 joiners for presses, 3 dealers in printing materials.

Daily and other Periodical Publications.

Political Journals, (11.)—*Moniteur*, *Gazette de France*, *Journal de Paris*, *Constitutionnel*, *Journal des Débats*, *Courier Français*, *Quotidienne*, *Journal de Commerce*, *Drapeau Blanc*, *L'Etoile du Soir*, *Régulateur*.

Advertisers, 4.

Half periodical Works, (10.)—*L'Ami de*

la Religion, *le Défenseur*, *Lettres Champenoises*, *Lettres Normandes*, *l'Intrepide*, *l'Observateur*, *l'Organisateur*, *le Parachute Monarchique*, *le Pilote Européen*, *O Contemporaneo*.

Religious Journals, (3.)—*Chronique Relig.*; *Archives de Christianisme au 19 Siècle*; *Annales Protestantes*.

Scientific Journals, (9.)—*Annales des Sciences, des Arts, et des Lettres*; *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*; *Annales des Mines*; *Annales Encyclopédiques*; *Annales Françaises des Sciences et des Arts*; *Bibliothèque Physico-Economique*; *Bulletin des Sciences*; *Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire Naturelle, et des Arts*; *Journal des Savans*.

Literary Journals, (15.)—*Bibliographie de la France*; *Annales de la Littérature et des Arts*; *Archives de la Littérature et des Arts*; *Conservateur Littéraire*; *Courier des Spectacles, de la Littérature, et des Modes*; *Galignani's Repertory of English Literature*; *Hermes Classique*; *Journal Général de la Littérature de la France*; *Ditto de la Littérature Etrangère*; *Journal des Théâtres, de la Littérature, et des Arts*; *le Lycée François*; *le Mercure Royal*; *la Minerve Littéraire*; *Revue Encyclopédique*; *Tablettes Universelles*.

Journals relative to Law and Jurisprudence, 22.

Medical Journals, 14.

Journals for Arts and Professions, (12.)—among which are, *Annales du Musée et de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts*; *Mémoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*.

Military Journals, (2.)—*Journal Militaire Officiel*; *Archives Françaises*.

Journals for Education, (3.)—*Journal d'Education*; *un Quart d'Heure de Lecture*; *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes*.

Geographical Journals, (2.)—*Annales (Nouvelles) des Voyages, de la Géographie, et de l'Histoire*; *Journal des Voyages, Découvertes, et Navigations Modernes*.

Journals of Fashions, (2.)—*Journal des Dames et des Modes*; *l'Observateur des Modes*.

In the Departments, there are Public Libraries 25, with above 1,700,000 vols.; of which Troyes has 50,000; Aix, 72,670; Marseilles, 31,500; Dijon, 36,000; Besançon, 53,000; Toulouse, 30,000, and 20,000; Bordeaux, 105,000; Tours, 30,000; Grenoble, 42,000; Arras, 34,000; Strasburg, 51,000; Colmar, 30,000; Lyon, 106,000; Le Mans, 41,000; Versailles, 40,000; Amiens, 40,000.—613 printing-offices; 26 lithographic printing-offices; 5 letter-foundries; 1025 booksellers; 192 paper manufactories.

ITALY.

The Travels of the late Count CAMELLO BORGIA, in the north of Africa, particularly

particularly Tunis, have been sent to the press by his widow.

AMERICA.

A journal, devoted to British news and British politics, has been started at New York. It is called "the Albion."

EAST INDIES.

The following description of the *cholera morbus*, from a foreign journal, condenses what has been written on the subject in different papers, the author occasionally adding an observation or two of his own:—The *cholera morbus* continues its dreadful ravages in India. This terrible malady appeared in the Delta of the Ganges, in the month of August 1817; its first irruption took place at a town called Jessire, about thirty-three leagues north-east of Calcutta. The countries of Hindostan, between the extreme points visited by this pestilence, at the end of thirty-six months after its appearance, would be found to contain an area of a thousand square leagues. Since that period the theatre of its disasters has been enlarged: the number of inhabitants in Madras has been diminished; the villages in the district of Sampire have lost nearly the whole of their population. Not limited or confined to the continent, this danger-

ous disease has appeared in the island of Java, producing similar effects; and, by maritime communications, has penetrated into the southern provinces of China, and the Archipelago of the Philippines. In spreading to the west, it traversed the peninsula of India; and, by the month of August, 1818, had reached Bombay. In the month of September, 1821, this contagion had invaded the province of Guzerat; and, spreading along both banks of the Indus, advanced as far as the Persian Gulph, frequently with fatal effects in its coasts and harbours. At Mascot, the Kent, an English ship, reported the destruction of the crews of almost all the Arab vessels. The disease at times was so active, as to carry off a person in ten minutes. In India the natives have been attacked by it rather than the Europeans; but it has visited some of the English, and there is reason to think that they carried the infection to Port Louis, in the Isle of Mauritius. As that colony had suffered by some contagion of a very dangerous character in 1819, rigorous precautions were adopted to prevent any communication with the infected vessel.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Jenny's Baubee, a favourite Scotch Melody, with Variations for the Piano Forte. Composed by J. Reinagle. 3s.

MR. REINAGLE, who is a professor of the violoncello at Oxford, and with whose talents, both as a composer and a performer, the musical world has long been well acquainted, has converted this justly-favourite little air into a very pleasing-practical lesson. This composition has the advantage of two accompaniments; one for a flute, and the other for a violoncello; the latter of which is printed on a separate sheet. Looking at the publication as a score, we find the parts scientifically and ingeniously adjusted, while, regarding it as a piano-forte practice for those who have not yet made any considerable progress in the province of execution, we deem it a beneficial production. With this praise, however, (well as it may be deserved as far as it goes,) we must in justice blend the observation, that we do not think every possible advantage has been taken which the subject offered; and that, in

some few instances, the combination might have been less common-place, and the effect have been rendered more new and striking.

Three Airs from Hayden's Creation, arranged for the Piano-Forte, with a Flute Accompaniment; by Joseph de Pinna. 4s.

The airs here selected by Mr. de Pinna are those of "The marv'lous works," "With verdure clad," and "In native worth. In treating these as subjects for piano-forte pieces, he has exercised considerable freedom of fancy, and proved their capability of serving a purpose similar to that to which they are here converted. In the conduct of his undertaking, the arranger has had an eye to the limited powers of juvenile pianists; and, by that means, extended the utility of a publication which possesses too much merit not to be generally attractive. The three pieces occupy eleven folio pages, and present a body of well-imagined and ably-regulated matter, qualified to augment the bulk of our

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general mass of good piano-forte music; and, by consequence, may be considered as forming a valuable acquisition to the musical libraries of young students.

Parody on the Overture to Lodoiska, for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute. Composed by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d.

Kreitzar's overture to Lodoiska has so long been a prominent favourite with the public, that, singular as is the instance of a musical parody, we are by no means surprised at Mr. Haigh's imposing upon himself the present undertaking. The idea was not an unpromising one; and it has, we think, been too ably realized to fail of proving a successful speculation. The great difficulty Mr. Haigh had to encounter, was that of constantly and closely approximating to his original, without actually coming in contact with its substance. Now, though strictly speaking, he has not, in the conduct of his piece, sacredly abided by that indispensable rule; yet, has he so generally respected its obligation, as to subject himself to very little censure on that score. Curiosity excited as much as ours was, by the novelty of this publication, naturally induced a vigilant inspection of its component parts; and, we must say, that we were somewhat surprised, and much pleased, at meeting with so few bars in which plagiarism was substituted for parody or imitation. The ear, as the composer intended, is continually reminded of the production which constituted his model, but seldom recognizes the actual adoption of a previously known passage. This we consider as argumentative of considerable talent of a certain description, and as carrying with it a claim to our encomiastic acknowledgment.

New Variations on the Celebrated Air of "In my Cottage near a Wood." Composed in a Familiar Manner by J. F. Rimbault, for the Piano-Forte. 1s.

This little piano-forte exercise corresponds, both in length and style, with its title-page announcement. In its production, the author has uniformly consulted the powers of the juvenile student, and so arranged the passages, as to qualify them to promote a command of finger. So convinced are we of the utility of these initiatory compositions, where they are judiciously planned and ably produced, that we should be pleased at their more frequent appearance; and shall be glad,

should our approbation of the present piece encourage Mr. Rimbault, to oblige the public with further specimens of his talent for the production of such serviceable trifles.

Elementary Elucidations of the Major and Minor Keys, exemplifying the Diatonic Scales; by Richard Stephenson 2s. 6d.

The object of this little publication, is to present the public with a progressive creation and reduction of the sharps and flats, and the relative affinities of the major and minor keys. This is effected in a short and easy way; and the mode of conveying the promised intelligence transcends its own pretensions, since it includes the explanation of the gamuts, and compares and elucidates the uses and powers of the several cliffs. The idea of giving "God save the king," in all the different keys, by way of illustrating the theory of transposition was as favourable to the author's intention as any that could have been adopted. In no science does visible example go further than in music, nor can it be more effectively resorted to in the province which the present publication exclusively concerns.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Oct. 2, after a recess considerably longer than, for several years, had been allowed to elapse between the closing and recommencement of the winter theatres, this splendid temple of Melpomene and Thalia again opened its doors to the public. The spectators, on their entrance, were not a little gratified with the repairs and improvements which challenged their notice. Among the various changes for the better, no one of them, perhaps, more deservedly attracted the attention of the visitors of the boxes, than the removal of what was not inappropriately called the basket; we allude to the former separated back seats, which, in more senses than one, were generally occupied by individuals peculiarly annoying to the more respectable company in front. The play selected for the opening of the season's career was Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, which was faithfully and forcibly represented by Bartley in *Sir Toby Belch*, (his first appearance at this theatre,) Miss Love in *Olivia*, (the substitute for Miss Stephens,) Miss Tree in *Viola*, Fawcett in the *Clown*, Blanchard in *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, Mrs. Gibbs in *Maria*, and Duruset, Taylor, Abbott, and Chapman,

man, in their respective characters. The performances, speaking generally, have continued with eclat; and Morton's comedy of *Speed the Plough*, Otway's tragedy of *Venice Preserved*, Shakspeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, his *Hamlet*, the elder Colman's *Jealous Wife*, *Guy Mannering*, Sheridan's *Rivals*, and other favourite and popular pieces, have displayed to advantage the various talents of Mr. Evans, (new to these boards,) Mr. Farren, Mr. Egerton, Miss Blandford, Miss Foote, Miss Green, Miss Hallande, Mr. C. Kemble, Miss Lacy (from the Dublin theatre,) Miss Chester, (a new candidate for public favour,) Mr. Pearman, and other performers. The house, for the most part, has been respectably attended; and, though the managers have suffered the establishment to lose the support of some of its chief pillars, their activity and judgment, in other respects, have succeeded in supplying other powerful attractions. Among these, the principal has been, a new grand, serious melo-drama, entitled, *Ali Pacha*.

DRURY-LANE.—This theatre, which was re-opened on Wednesday, Oct. the 17th, now exhibits to the admiring eye fresh proofs of the taste and spirit of its lessee and principal manager. The sum expended upon its internal alterations and decorations, since the close of the last season, and the brilliancy of effect and extent of personal accommodations which those alterations and decorations afford, are decisive evidences of Mr. Elliston's anxiety to render the public every possible gratification. As the shape and size of the house had been found unfavourable to the purpose of distinctly hearing, it has been contracted and re-formed with great judgment and science by Mr. SAMUEL BEAZLEY. The decorations, by Mr. SCRASE, are highly chaste, classical, and elegant; while magnificence and simplicity are

so happily blended as to render it the first theatre in Europe. The ceiling is brought over the proscenium in such manner as to form a sounding-board, unbroken by any intervention; by which happy arrangement the effects both to the ear and to the eye are perfect. The accommodations to the audience are also improved in every part of the theatre, and in the pit particularly, the seats of which are covered with crimson cloth, and provided with the luxury of backs. The illuminations are splendid, the corridors spacious, and the saloon, decorated by mirrors in every direction, astonishes and delights with a delusion almost magical. These important improvements have been effected at a cost of nearly 20,000*l.*, and the whole was completed within the astonishingly short time of sixty days. Perhaps in no other city than London, and in no other age, could a work, at once so stupendous, elegant, and perfect, have been effected within so short a period. The achievement will be memorable, and has resulted solely from the unsparing expenditure of Mr. Elliston, and the unwearied assiduities of Messrs. Beazley, Scrase, and the other professional persons.

The engagement of Young, Liston, Downton, and Miss Stephens; together with the re-engagement of those favourites, Braham and Madame Vestris, Munden and Mrs. West, Davison, Cooper, and Harley; the acquisition of Mrs. Hughes, (from the Exeter theatre;) these, with the managerial activity of Mr. Elliston himself, hold forth the promise of unexampled brilliancy and success.

In fine, the Theatre Royal Drury Lane now accords with the Attic taste and character of this refined and polished age; and the pre-eminence which London has attained in the rank of cities, receives, in the completion of this edifice, an accession of perfect beauty.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

AMONG the numerous books of travels given to the world under a fictitious character, deserving of our notice, we may venture to include Mr. MILLS's last publication, entitled, *Travels of Theodore Ducas*,

in various countries, at the period of the revival of learning. The author here appears as the editor of a work supposed to proceed from the pen of a Greek tourist, who lived some three centuries past; and whose

whose opinions on the revival and progress of literature and the arts, with an account of the most distinguished geniuses of the time, are taken from a variety of interesting sources and authorities in modern writers and those of the middle ages. The information and anecdote thus gleaned throughout an imaginary route, are very pleasingly arranged, together with a series of critical disquisitions on subjects connected with poetry and the fine arts, during the most splendid period of Italy's literary fame. We cannot, however, lose ourselves with the pretended tourist amidst the scenes of classic glory and romance; the author fails to impress upon us the idea of a Greek traveller, while the reality of a modern editor accompanies us through the whole of his progress. Allowing for this deficiency of illusion in the character of the hero, we think Mr. M. has executed his task in an able, as well as an amusing and instructive manner. Mr. M. it will be recollected, has already appeared before the public as an historian of the Crusades, and of Mohammedism; and is at present, we are told, engaged in a history of Rome.

The melancholy tidings of the death of the illustrious conqueror of the confederated kings of Europe, a captive at St. Helena, were received in Paris with the grief and indignation which might naturally be expected. The irrepressible bitterness of feelings expressed at such an event, and at the restoration of the old dynasty, has in some instances, it appears, broken forth in the more indignant, and at the same time the more prudent strains of poetical fury. The adage of the old poet, "*Facit indignatio versus*," is here indeed verified to the letter, in a *Lyric Poem on the Death of Napoleon*, translated from the French of P. LEBRUN; perhaps the most spirited, if not the most poetical effusion that has graced the obsequies of the people's broken-hearted and lamented chief. We shall select a few of the passages we think most likely to prove interesting to our readers:

"Yes, there behold him on his funeral bed!
Sceptre nor banner now is near him seen,
Nor warlike pomp nor warriors whom he led;
Alone he fronts death's pale and awful mien.
About to quit those camps he lov'd so well,
His golden spurs for the last time he wears;
The mantle he there bore enwraps him still,
This his last journey, his last conflict shares.
Lo, that sunk eye, pale cheek, and fallen brow,
Have not a death of quiet sickness found!
How is this famous combatant laid low,
Without a battle and without a wound!
Say then, does France a garb of mourning wear?
Does she within St. Denis' walls prepare,
While her full bosom heaves the bitter sigh,
The spot where the imperial corpse must lie?
Where are the soldiers' tears,—the people's cries,
The priests, the torches, and the funeral songs;
The trumpets that have told his victories,
The state which to a sovereign's death belongs!
Your tears flow fast, companions,—let them flow;
Well may his obsequies your sorrow move:
His friendship for them all, his soldiers know,
And valour never failed to gain his love!

Still at your head thro' twenty years of war
Yourselves, your names, your services, he knew;
Your toils, your dangers, and your every scar,
With all that to those toils—those scars—were due.

Together young, you fought your first campaigns,
Together many a snow-capped mountain climb'd;
Together crossed seas, rivers, and domains,—
Remembrances so dear, held long the mind."

A curious and interesting collection of letters from the pen of a *soi-disant* Don Leucadio Doblado, but really the production of a Mr. WHITE, supposed to be written from Spain, has been recently twice published, within a short period of time. They have appeared and reappeared, much upon the same plan adopted with regard to those fugitive periodical essays of the day, first adorning the columns of a Magazine, and afterwards, by a very easy and profitable metamorphosis, assuming the dimensions of a duodecimo or octavo, modestly affording the public an opportunity of a second perusal. Though abounding with a good deal of trite and general information relating to the late ecclesiastical and political situation of Spain, yet these letters are not destitute of a certain spirit and originality of character, in their sketches of society and manners, the portraits of monks and confessors, and terrific instances of papal and inquisitorial corruption and tyranny. Diving into the recesses of its dungeons and convents, the author traces the state-monster through all its hypocritical windings of cruelty and power; and, tearing the mask from the dreaded face of the confessional, represents it in its own odious colours of spiritual tyranny and most wanton abuse. "The effects of confession," says the author, "on young minds, are generally unfavourable to their future peace and virtue. It was to that practice I owed the first taste of remorse, while yet my soul was in a state of infant purity. My fancy had been strongly impressed with the awful conditions of the penitential law, and the word sacrilege had made me shudder," &c.

One of the most interesting translations of foreign travels we have lately read, is contained in a *Narrative of an Expedition from Tripoli, in Barbary, to the Western Frontier*, by PAOLO DELLA CELLA, M.D. recently given to the English public by Antony Aufrere, esq. The author seems to have enjoyed peculiar advantages for prosecuting his researches into the least-explored parts of a country so seldom successfully visited, on account of the numerous difficulties and dangers which travellers have to surmount. Through the interest of the Sardinian consul, Dr. Della Cella, with a surprising degree of courage, attached himself to an expedition then on foot, commanded by the Pacha of Tripoli's second son, Ahmet Bey, destined to pass along that part of the coast which stretches from Tripoli beyond the borders of the great Syrtis, and across the country of Cyrene

Cyrene to the western frontier of Egypt. The fierce and rebellious disposition of the Pacha's eldest son is stated as the cause of the preparations on foot; he had taken advantage of the sedition of part of the army, to rouse it into open rebellion: "Among all the monsters," he observes, "generated by Africa, which by the ancients was denominated the country of monsters, the first place is due to Mohamet Karamalli, eldest son of the present Pacha of Tripoli." It appears, that having exterminated a whole tribe of Bedouins for refusing to pay tribute, he became so elated with pride, as to draw his poignard against his own father, who, contented with banishing him to the eastern frontier, soon heard that his unnatural son was marching back at the head of the Zoasi Bedouins, intending to dethrone him. This was the army which Ahmet Bey and the doctor were preparing to encounter. As the Bey, however, was too wise an Islamite to confide altogether in predestination, equally afraid of the secret machinations and open hostility of his ferocious brother, he informed the Doctor of his wish to retain him always near his person, in quality of court physician, to which our traveller, in order the better to prosecute his scientific researches in the most fearless manner, cheerfully consented. He was immediately called in to the Bey's brother-in-law, ill of a violent inflammation, for which the Doctor prescribed bleeding. Before complying, the patient wished to exact the Doctor's word of honour that it should cure him: to this our author prudently demurred, assuring the prince, at the same time, he must certainly die without the aid of the lancet. He submits, recovers, and assists at the obsequies of his own royal blood. For this rapid cure, one of the Marabout leechmen, jealous of his art, approaches the Doctor, threatening to eat him up alive, as he boasted to have treated a poor Jew not long before. The preparations for the march are on a scale of vast magnificence and feudal greatness; then the grand encampments, their winding course through romantic and solitary regions, the description of pitching their tents amidst the desert scenes of Labiar, surrounded by the most picturesque rocks, and hill-sides crowned with juniper woods, so fancifully described of old by Pliny; these, with the tribes of Bedouins following the army, the mingled rout of shepherds, soldiers, women, and children, driving innumerable herds of sheep and camels before them, more than once reminded the traveller of those patriarchal movements, in which a whole nation assisted. He proceeds through the memorable sites of Phœnicia and Carthage, every where strewed with dilapidated remains of Afric, Greek, and Roman, glory.

But the author's views are of an historical and geographical, as well as a classical and antiquarian description. These he has carried further than most of the travellers who have preceded him. His observations are at once learned and ingenious. His botanical and general scientific discoveries are also considerable. There is less information, however, relating to the moral condition and peculiarities of the inhabitants, than we might have expected from the favourable circumstances in which the Doctor was placed. The results of his expedition with Ahmet Bey appear to have been successful, also, in a military point of view; the insurgent Bedouins, forsaking Mohamet, join the standard of Ahmet Bey; marching together, in bloodless triumph, back into Tripoli. At the intercession of Ahmet, the Pacha pretends to pardon the insurgents, receives the Bedouin chiefs as hostages, bestows on them the honour of the red mantle, and treats them to a public festival, in which the whole rebel army is permitted to join. In the midst of perfect security and rejoicings, at a signal given, the Pacha's military guards rush upon the assembled people, scattering their tents, flocks, and herds, and put the whole of them to the sword; while their unfortunate chiefs were massacred at the same moment, during a banquet where the Pacha himself presided. "During these terrifying transactions," says the author, "I hastened to the fort as the only place of security, and I still shudder at the appalling spectacle which it offered to my sight; for the unfortunate victims of African treachery lay stretched upon the ground, struggling and expiring in the blood which was flowing from their wounds: while the Bey, on horseback, armed with a musket, in the midst of his Mamelukes and of the dead, was swearing and raving like a madman, because the troops were not yet on their march against the Bedouins."

The wild and interesting traditions which formerly abounded in Scotland, and in some portion of the north of England, and which we believe are still occasionally to be met with amongst the peasantry there, have never hitherto been presented to the public, except when they have furnished the subject of some romantic poem or some border ballad. The highly gifted author of Sir Marmaduke Maxwell, is the first who has attempted to collect these curious relics of a popular literature, which he has given to the world, under the title of *Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry*, by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, in 2 vols. 12mo. Although we have considerable doubts as to the allowances with which Mr. CUNNINGHAM's assertion, that he is more the collector and embellisher than the creator

creator of these tales, is to be taken; yet we cannot but believe that the original hints for these beautiful and romantic stories, have been gathered in the scenes and amongst the people they describe. Any one who is acquainted with those natural and simple songs, which do so much credit to Mr. C.'s genius, must acknowledge him to be eminently qualified "to collect and embellish" the interesting traditions of his native vallies. Many of the present tales are highly picturesque in their colouring, and romantic in their incidents; and, on the whole, the collection exhibits a curious and pleasing picture of scenes and manners which have been seldom described. It may be remarked, that all the tales in these volumes, except the first, have appeared in periodical publications at various times.

An Ecclesiastical Memoir of the four first Decades of the Reign of George the Third, by the REV. J. W. MIDDLETON, A.M. contains an account of the state of religion in the church of England, during that period, with characteristic sketches of distinguished divines, authors, and benefactors. Mr. Middleton appears to belong to the evangelical church party, and he has allowed his peculiar opinions as an ecclesiastic to interfere too frequently and too decidedly with his duties as an historian. His work can only be read as the interpretation given to facts and characters by a particular sect, and is thus divested of a great part of its value. Those who have the misfortune to differ from the reverend author, are disposed of with very little ceremony; and we observe, with particular disgust, the very illiberal style in which he remarks upon the life and writings of the late Gilbert Wakefield, with a degree of bitterness and virulence highly unbecoming the meekness of his vocation, and calculated only to defeat their own purpose. That he was "panegyriized by Dr. Aikin for benevolence, and eulogized by Dr. Parr for erudition," is recorded in scorn, but will be read with different sensations. Mr. Belsham too is accused, with the Unitarians, of "attacking those glorious truths of revelation," which he is amongst the first to defend. Enough has been said to shew the confined and bigoted spirit in which Mr. Middleton has performed his task; the execution of which is, in other respects, by no means unexceptionable. Many of the inferior order of the clergy, whom he brings into notice, though devout and worthy men, have no claim to a place in history. In point of style, the reverend author lies open to serious animadversions. Always stiff and laboured, and often pompous and inflated, even to a ludicrous degree, we could collect from his pages a string of metaphors of the most singular and incongruous nature. These follies are here quite out of place; and, whether he

"rises out of sight in the rarefied æther of Calvinism, or dips his wing in the puddles of Pelagianism," we would remind the author, that the language, as well as the manners and life, of a Christian minister, should be humble, modest, simple, and tolerant.

"The paw of the savage bear," by which flattering image the author of *Rome*, a Poem, has typified the hand of the critic, has, we believe, been laid with great moderation on the head of the bard; and, after a perusal of that work, and of his subsequent effort, *The Vale of Chamouni*, we willingly bear our testimony to the respectable talents displayed in both those productions. To the latter poem, we have no hesitation in giving the preference, both in the choice of a less hacknied and more picturesque subject, and in its more equal and forcible execution. The versification of these poems is elegant and correct; and, if the author does not rise into the higher regions of imagination, his flight is sustained, at a moderate elevation, with no inconsiderable spirit. There is a want of taste occasionally perceptible, particularly where he deviates into facetiousness; but his faults are chiefly those of youth and inexperience, and, if we may say so without offence, of his country. We like his verses better than his prose, and even his errors better than the apologies with which he has prefaced them. Should he come before the public again, we hope he will take our advice; and, depending on his intrinsic merits, say as little as he can about himself, and nothing about the critics.

The high character which Captain Manby enjoys for scientific knowledge and ingenuity, as well as for the benevolent application of his talents, warrants us in calling the attention of our readers to his *Journal of a Voyage to Greenland, in the year 1821, with Graphic Illustrations*, which exhibits, in a striking and agreeable manner, all the incidents, scenery, and phenomena, attendant upon an ordinary whaling voyage. Further than this, we are sorry to say, we cannot go, with all the disposition we have to give the worthy author credit for his laudable intentions to visit Spitzbergen and collect specimens of its various productions, to re-discover lost Greenland, ascertain the fate of its colony and settle its geography, and to determine the superiority of his new-invented instruments for the capture of the whale. All these things, we lament with Captain Manby, that he was disappointed in performing; but especially the last, which was the sole object of his long and painful voyage. Of his gun-harpoon and shell for destroying the whale, he did not find a single opportunity of proving the efficacy, partly from scarcity of fish, partly from the prejudiced opposition of the crew; and, in some measure, we apprehend, from an

an ill-timed indulgence of his irritated feelings, which determined him, at one period, to take no further part in the exertion. Of the liberal and patriotic views of Captain Manby there can be no doubt, nor is it possible to produce more convincing and honourable testimony than he has done, to the utility and practical benefits of his several inventions; and, we therefore lament the failure of his voyage in this particular, rather as a personal disappointment to the captain than as leaving any thing wanting to demonstrate the value of his discoveries. We cannot say that much is to be found in this Journal in addition to the accumulated and precise information which Captain Scoresby's volumes afford on every subject connected with this fishery, of which Capt. Manby has made considerable and acknowledged use. In Captain Scoresby's vessel, indeed, he made the voyage in question; and, like every one else, he speaks in the highest terms of the abilities and estimable qualities of that gentleman. The pith of the author's matter will be found condensed in a short appendix, to which it may be sufficient for the man of business to refer. But those who seek amusement for a leisure hour, will not fail to find it, blended with information, in the more diffuse narrative of the Journal, and the spirited plates which attend it.

There is sufficient merit in the tragedy of *Grimaldi*, by WILLIAM BAILEY, to give it a title to the notice of the critic; but the manner in which the author has introduced it to the public, calls more especially for observation. This play is founded on the same story as Mr. Milman's *Fazio*; and, upon this co-incidence, coupled with the fact of its having been composed two years previous to that gentleman's drama, and on a few other circumstances perfectly inconclusive, the author raises an hypothesis that Mr. Milman unfairly adopted his subject, and superseded him in the public attention. This charge he calls upon Mr. Milman to deny under his hand and seal, a proceeding which we should hardly think necessary, when Mr. Bailey himself acknowledges that *Fazio* "bears no similitude whatever with *Grimaldi*," of which there can be no doubt at all. Mr. Milman cannot deny, under his hand and seal, that he has written a play on the same subject as *Grimaldi*; but, even admitting that he had seen the latter play in manuscript, which there is not the slightest reason to believe, he has treated it in a manner so different from that of Mr. Bailey, as to leave that gentleman without any other ground of complaint than the adoption of his subject; which, we believe, Mr. Milman was as likely to find in the Italian Novels, as Mr. Bailey in Dodsley's Annual Register, or an old volume of a circulating library on the coast of Kent. We think this is a very ill-advised insinuation of Mr.

Bailey's; and that a mere comparison of the two plays would suffice to shew that the authors are not likely to borrow from each other. Mr. Bailey expresses his belief that "There is not on earth a candid, impartial, and even handed, critic." Of a manuscript work submitted by a friend, probably not; nor of the tragedy in question, if Mr. Bailey estimates the candour of the critic by the profusion of his praises. With something to praise, there is much to blame in *Grimaldi*. The introduction of *Error*, as an aerial being attendant on *Fazio*, is ill-judged; and the parting moments of the unhappy alchemist, which should be the most emphatic scene of the play, are occupied by an explanatory dialogue between him and this fanciful personage. Neither does Mr. Bailey possess the art of dignifying the passions he depicts. His delineations are strong and natural enough, but coarse and repulsive, and his language occasionally very low. No one would recognize Mr. Milman's *Fazio*, as "walking about in a great stew;" and exclaiming, "A most genteel rebuff, burst me!" At the hazard of being included in Mr. Bailey's denunciation against the critics, we must not conceal, that these faults, and more, are to be found in his work; whilst, on the other hand, we willingly testify that there is occasionally some good and forcible writing, and that the author seems to possess talents deserving of cultivation, but certainly requiring the discipline of a severe as well as liberal critic.

Amongst various productions which have recently reached this country from the literary market of America, we have noticed a volume of *Poems*, by WILLIAM B. TAPPAU, published at Philadelphia. This is not Mr. Tappau's first appearance before the public. In 1819 he gave to the world a small collection of poems, many of which are embodied in the present volume, and which, we believe, are not entirely unknown on this side of the Atlantic. We cannot say that the pleasing verses before us surpass the many specimens of the American muse which have found their way into this country; and yet we must confess that there are amongst them a few poems which would do credit to our native soil, rich as it at present is in poetical talent. We may particularly mention the "Lines on the Holy Alliance," and "the Chilese Warrior's Song," which are very spirited effusions. It is right that the muse of America should thus be employed in celebrating the praises of that liberty which her sons so well know how to appreciate.

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The London Catalogue of Books, with their Prices, Sizes, and Publishers: containing the Books published in London, from 1800 to October 1822. 8vo. 9s.

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MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

LOW fever is the endemic of the present month; and in most cases the mental faculties become disturbed and deranged, in a degree more than equivalent to the apparent malignity of the affection, as characterized by other traits. A sort of aphthous eruption about the mouth, fauces, and throat, is likewise an exceedingly common accompaniment of the fevers that are now met with; and it is, moreover, a remarkable fact, that, even in those maladies which are not decidedly fever, the two manifestations of disorder, just mentioned, are not infrequent. Some cases of ordinary disease have occurred to the writer, in which a fatal termination has been menaced by the breaking out of aphthæ; and other instances have presented themselves of deranged mind, without even the slightest acceleration of pulse. A whole family is now under treatment with relapsed fever. This recurrence of a complaint, seemingly cured, is, in the present day, too common; and the writer has been induced to ascribe it in some instances to the fashionable practice of limiting the whole of remedial treat-

ment to that of pulling down, leaving the condition of convalescence unassisted by bark or tonic medicinals. After recovery from this malady, the coats of the vessels are left in a weakened state, are thence very obnoxious to over-distention from ordinary excitants, and therefore demand something of a corroborating kind, in order to preserve the balance between ingested matter and assimilating powers.

Another case of small-pox subsequently, not to vaccination, but to variolous inoculation, has presented itself. The subject was an Italian, who had been inoculated in his own country. We meet thus with additional evidence, that even the variolous impregnation is not itself an infallible preventive of small-pox; and these occurrences, if properly appreciated, furnish fresh arguments in favour of the vaccine practice.

The particular instance of disorder under notice would, some years since, have been designated Chicken-pox; but, although the previous inoculation had diluted the distemper to *varicellian* mildness, the matter from the pustules would have

have produced (such is the writer's opinion) the genuine and dangerous small-pox in an individual who should not have been previously subjected to either inoculation or vaccination. The vaccine, indeed, is not a new disease; it is merely a mild modification of, and therefore a most happy substitute for, small-pox; and

those speculatists have, it is presumed, truth on their side, who argue for the identity, *in kind*, of all "varioid diseases;" chicken-pox and vaccinia being included in the number.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Oct. 20, 1822.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY, often original, and always ingenious, has discharged a lance in ambuscade against the new Theory of Electricity, which theory asserts that electricity is always an *effect*, and that no fluid *sui generis*, or power *per se*, is its cause. The President has made some experiments within an aerial vacuum formed by glass, forgetting, however, that glass is always simultaneously affected on both sides, and is itself a much better electric even than air. His experiments, of course, are good for nothing as to his purpose, unless they could be made with a body not susceptible of action on the side next the air, as well as on the side next the vacuum, and not an electric. He talks, too, as usual, about attractions, &c. as though the very notion of attraction, or of the pushing of bodies from their opposite sides, (where neither are,) had not been proved to be essentially absurd, and as a doctrine was not palpably disgraceful to the human intellect. We wish him to keep the field: he must not, however, try air or its vacuum by the test of glass, for they both stand in similar relations to electric phenomena; and Sir Humphrey admits that the coated glass surrounding his vacuum became charged! In truth it was the glass, and not the vacuum, which was acted upon, and hence all his deductions are totally erroneous. He then throws some dust in the eyes of his readers, by quoting Hooke, Boyle, and Euler, who could know nothing of electricity, ignorant as they were of the subsequent gaseous discoveries of Priestley. Even as it is more troublesome to be a rogue than an honest man, so the advocates of the superstitious philosophy will find it infinitely more troublesome to give plausibility to the nonsense which they espouse, than to study the Theory of Matter and Motion, and yield to its irresistible evidence. The course of honour is plain; but "as it was in the beginning, so it will be," &c. Truth and common sense must prevail, but not till they have fought the usual number of campaigns against prejudices in authority.

A young Chemist has lately invented a new mode of tanning leather, by which raw hides are made perfect leather in less than six weeks, instead of lying twelve months in the tan-pit, as heretofore. The expense, too, is less than one-half by the new process. The gentleman

who has bought the discoverer's invention is a noted opposition member and contractor; and, from the terms of his stipulation with the fortunate chemist, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him 10,000*l.* down; he has giving him obligatory deeds, securing him 5,000*l.* on the 1st of January; 5,000*l.* per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards 11,000*l.* a-year for life! It is expected that the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings; and that a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture.

The waters of the Polar Seas abound with a variety of tints, from a deep blue to an olive-green. This does not depend on the state of the atmosphere, but merely on the quantity of the waters; they appear to be subdivided into spaces or partitions of different shades, wherein the fishermen more frequently find whales than in any other part of the sea. It has long been conceived that the greenish waters derive their colour from the bottom of the sea; but Mr. W. SCORESBY, captain of a whaler, and member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has discovered in these waters, by aid of the microscope, a vast number of spherical globules, semi-transparent, accompanied with small fine filaments, loose, not unlike little portions of very fine hair. These globules carry on their surface twelve nebulosities, consisting of brownish points, in alternate pairs of four or six. Mr. Scoresby considers these globules as animals of the Medusa kind. The filamentous or thready substance is composed of parts which, in their greatest dimensions, are about the 1710th part of an inch. When examined with the strongest lens, each filament appears to be a series of moniliform articulations, the number of which in the largest filament is about 300; the diameter is about 17300th part of an inch. These substances were found many times to vary their aspect; and Mr. S. is unable to determine whether they are living animals, capable of self-motion; but he entertains no doubt of the different tints of the Polar Seas being produced by them. By his calculation, a cubic foot of this water may contain 110,592 globules of the Medusa kind, and a cubic mile about 23,888,000 hundreds of millions. He conceives that these

these animalculæ are the constant food of the scuttle-fish, and other species of the Mollusca kind, which are abundant in the Polar Seas, and which in their turn become the prey of different species of whales.

A plan was sometime ago proposed of introducing the air-pump into the French West-India colonies, in the works for the making of sugar; but the execution has been delayed, from obstacles of different kinds. This improvement, however, is now realised in the refining works of Messrs. HOWARD and HODGSON, in this country; and by its action the molasses may be boiled to a very low temperature (below 100° of Fahrenheit). In boiling, inclosed vessels are made use of, which interrupt the pressure of the atmosphere. This process is also applied to the drying of paper in the vacuum, and to the art of dying, when a finer colour is obtained by expelling the air.

A Report on the comparative nutritive properties of food was lately presented to the French Minister of the Interior, by Messrs. PERCY and VAUQUELIN. The result was as follows:—In bread every hundred pounds weight are found to contain eighty pounds of nutritious matter; butcher's meat (averaging the various sorts,) contains only thirty-five pounds in one hundred; French beans (in the grain), ninety-two in one hundred; broad beans, eighty-nine; peas, ninety-three; lentiles, (a kind of half pea, but little known in England,) ninety-four pounds in one hundred; greens and turnips (which are the most aqueous of all vegetables used for domestic purposes,) furnish only eight pounds of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots, fourteen pounds; and, what is very remarkable, as being in opposition to the hitherto acknowledged theory, one hundred pounds of potatoes only yield twenty-five pounds of substance valuable as nutrition. One pound of good bread is equal to two pounds and a-half or three pounds of the best potatoes; and seventy-five pounds of bread, and thirty pounds of meat, are equal to three hundred pounds of potatoes; or, to go more into detail, three quarters of a pound of bread and five ounces of meat are equal to three pounds of potatoes; one pound of potatoes is equal to four pounds of cabbage and three of turnips; but one pound of rice,

broad beans, or French beans (in grain), is equal to three pounds of potatoes.

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.—A specimen of a toad, which was taken alive from the centre of a mass of solid stone, has been sent to the College-Museum of Edinburgh by Lord Duncan.—SPIX and MARTINS, the Batavian naturalists, during their residence in Brazil, found bones of the Megatherium in limestone caves.—Several of the large bones of the mammoth have been lately discovered in the province of Groningen, and deposited in the public museum.—Another fissure or cave, containing bones of quadrupeds, has been discovered in the limestone of Yorkshire.—A cave, near Sundwich in Westphalia, 1500 yards in extent, has been found to contain bones and skeletons of an unknown species of bear.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER IN LONDON.

		Thermometer.		Barometer.
		Night.	Day.	Morning.
Sept.	23	59	65	29.60
	24	58	64	34
	25	55	63	56
	26	51	60	62
	27	40	60	86
	28	55	66	30.3
	29	55	65	29.82
	30	52	67	76
Oct.	1	51	65	85
	2	61	77	70
	3	64	73	69
	4	59	75	70
	5	62	72	69
	6	60	70	62
	7	60	67	40
	8	64	70	52
	9	58	69	70
	10	54	69	74
	11	49	69	30.
	12	57	66	29.80
	13	69	68	50
	14	55	64	90
	15	48	65	60
	16	61	67	35
	17	62	67	33
	18	56	67	55
	19	58	68	50
	20	64	70	45
	21	61	69	53
	22	50	70	50
	23	48	70	50

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		Sept. 20.		Oct. 25.			
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£2 8 0	to	2 10 0	2 8 0	to	2 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 13 0	—	4 18 0	4 16 0	—	5 3 0	do.
, fine ..	6 14 0	—	7 8 0	6 12 0	—	7 2 0	do.
, Mocha	8 10 0	—	10 10 0	8 10 0	—	10 10 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 7½	—	0 0 8½	0 0 7	—	0 0 8	per lb.
, Demerara	0 0 8¾	—	0 0 10½	0 0 8¼	—	0 0 10½	do.
Currants	5 2 0	—	5 15 0	5 2 0	—	5 10 0	per cwt.

Figs,

[Nov. 1,

Figs, Turkey	2	10	0	—	2	14	0	2	10	0	—	2	14	0	do.
Flax, Riga	52	0	0	—	53	0	0	53	10	0	—	54	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	43	0	0	—	44	0	0	42	0	0	—	43	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	10	0	—	4	15	0	3	0	0	—	4	15	0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	2	16	0	—	3	10	0	2	10	0	—	2	18	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	—	10	0	0	8	15	0	—	10	0	0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	39	0	0	—	0	0	0	39	0	0	—	0	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	55	0	0	—	56	0	0	58	0	0	—	59	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2	0	0	—	2	0	6	2	0	6	—	2	1	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	5	0	—	3	10	0	4	0	0	—	4	4	0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0	13	0	—	0	15	0	0	13	0	—	0	15	0	do.
—, East India	0	10	0	—	0	12	0	0	9	0	—	0	12	0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0	17	1	—	1	1	6	0	17	1	—	1	1	6	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	15	1	—	0	18	7	0	15	1	—	0	18	7	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	0	—	0	7	6	0	7	2	—	0	7	6	do.
—, Cloves	0	3	3	—	0	3	11	0	3	3	—	0	3	9	do.
—, Nutmegs	0	3	8	—	0	3	10	0	3	8	—	0	3	9	do.
Spices, Pepper, black ..	0	0	6½	—	0	0	6½	0	0	6	—	0	0	6½	per lb.
—, white ..	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	0	—	0	3	6	0	3	0	—	0	3	4	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	0	1	8	—	0	1	9	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	0	2	8	—	0	3	0	do.
Sugar, brown	2	11	0	—	2	13	0	2	13	0	—	2	14	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	10	0	—	3	12	0	3	11	0	—	3	14	0	do.
—, East India, brown	0	14	0	—	1	0	0	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	do.
—, lump, fine	4	2	0	—	4	10	0	4	5	0	—	4	10	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	2	0	6	—	0	0	0	2	9	0	—	0	0	0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	1	18	6	—	0	0	0	2	7	0	—	2	7	6	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5½	—	0	2	5½	0	2	5½	—	0	2	5½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	0	5	5	—	0	6	0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	28	0	0	—	70	0	0	per pipe
—, Port, old	24	0	0	—	48	0	0	42	0	0	—	48	0	0	do.
—, Sherry	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	50	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. a 25s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. a 25s.—Belfast, 20s. a 25s.—Hambro', 15s. a 20s.—Madeira, 20s. a 30s.—Jamaica, 40s. a 50s.—Greenland, out and home, 5 gs. to 8 gs.

Course of Exchange, Oct. 25.—Amsterdam, 12 2.—Hamburgh, 37 9.—Paris, 25 50.—Leghorn, 47¼.—Lisbon, 52½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.—Birmingham, 580l.—Coventry, 1070l.—Derby, 140l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 54l.—Grand Union, 18l.—Grand Junction, 245l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 365l.—Leicester, 300l.—Loughbro', 3500l.—Oxford, 730l.—Trent and Mersey, 1910l.—Worcester, 26l. 10s.—East India Docks, —.—London, 118l.—West India, 188l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 23l.—Strand, 5l.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 265l.—Albion, 53l.—Globe, 135l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71l.—City Ditto, 117l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 26th was 82⅞; 3 per cent. Consols, 82¾; 5½ per cent. 93½; 4 per cent. 99¾; 4 per cent. (1822) 103½.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 0d.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 56.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALLWOOD, C. Walcot, Somersetshire, confectioner. (Stephen, L.)
Baker, S. Liston, Essex, miller. (Wiglesworth, L.)
Blackband, G. Gnosall, Staffordshire, grocer. (Hicks, L.)
Bolton, E. Birmingham, victualler. (Long and Co.)
Bradford, G. and A. Paradise, Bristol, brokers. (Williams and Co. L.)
Braithwaite, W. Leeds, manufacturer. (Makinson)
Burrow, T. Kendal, meal-merchant. (Wilson)
Butcher, W. Sutton, in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, mercer. (Hall and Co. L.)
Buckley, J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer. (Brundrett, L.)
Cayme, J. jun. and F. B. Watts, Yeovill, Somersetshire, spirit-merchants. (Chilton)

Chapman, G. Old Bond-street, fruiterer. (Swain and Co.)
Chambers, C. Steel-yard, Upper Thames-street, ironmonger. (Cole)
Clark, W. Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, soda-water manufacturer. (Jones and Co.)
Clark, G. D. Strand, merchant. (Dodd)
Cuff, J. Regent-street, St. James's, jeweller. (Mayhew)
Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings, merchant. (Lane)
Denham, C. R. Fetter-lane, ironmonger. (Tubb)
Durham, J. Lower Shadwell-str. butcher. (Keeling)
Everth, J. Pinner's-hall, merchant and gun-manufacturer. (Martindale)
Fenner, T. jun. and J. Why, Holborn, lacemen. (Smith)
Franceys, S. and F. P. Liverpool, marble-masons. (Adlington and Co. L.)

Frost.

Frost, J. Derby, saddler and harness maker.
(Barber, L.)
Frost, J. sen. Bridlington Quay, corn-merchant.
(Grace, L.)
Gray, J. Kingston, Surrey, linen-draper. (Reardon and Co. L.)
Hanscomb, J. H. Newport Pagnell, lace-manufacturer. (Jupp and Co. L.)
Hart, S. G. Harwich, merchant. (Saunders and Co.)
Herbert, T. jun. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, auctioneers. (Hewitt)
Higginbotham, N. Macclesfield, malt and hop merchant. (Ellis, L.)
Howarth, J. C. Bath, dealer. (Adlington and Co.)
Hutton, W. jun. Chowbent, Lancashire, money-scriber. (Adlington and Co. L.)
Jacks, T. Bishopsgate Without, flour-factor. (Lee)
Johnston, J. High-street, Wapping, grocer. (Smith and Co.)
Lane, W. Alderton, Gloucestershire, cattle-dealer. (Bousfield, L.)
Martin, J. Oakham, Surrey, wheelwright. (Walter May, W. Wellington-place, Goswell-street, baker. (Dacre)
Mills, O. Warwick, wine-merchant. (Charsley, L.)
Middleton, J. T. Stone, Staffordshire, coach-proprietor and farmer. (Barber

Middleton, W. Liverpool, tea-dealer. (Chester, L.)
Musson, V. Gelding-street, Bermondsey, baker. (Wilkinson, J. L.)
Oldfield, R. S. Hull, merchant. (Shaw, L.)
Palfrey, W. Hinchwick, Gloucestershire, farmer. (Pritchard, L.)
Pearson, T. Walford, Staffordshire, maltster. (Hubbard and Co. Cheadle)
Prideaux, P. C. Plymouth, timber-merchant. (Wright, L.)
Salmon, S. Regent-street, stationer. (Fielder)
Sharp, M. Liverpool, master-mariner. (Chester)
Spencer, W. Swansea, paper-maker. (Price, L.)
Tye, E. Sifton, Suffolk, farmer. (Woodhouse, L.)
Wake, R. B. Gainsborough, timber-merchant. (Allen and Co. L.)
Watson, G. B. Rock Lodge, Durham, corn-merchant. (Meggison and Co. L.)
Webber, J. Bath, currier. (Mackinson, L.)
White, W. B. Strand, draper. (Yates)
Wheeler, J. jun. Abingdon, grocer. (Graham)
Wood, J. Bishopsgate-street without, grocer. (Collins and Co.)
Weaver, G. Bristol, ironmonger. (Pool, L.)
Yates, W. Lancaster, dealer. (Edleston, Blackburn)
Yates, G. Eccleshill, Lancashire, dealer. (Edleston, Blackburn)

DIVIDENDS.

Anderson, A. Philpot-lane
Baker, T. Wolverhampton
Barton, J. Blackburn
Berry, M. Newsome Cross, Yorksh.
Bishop, J. Broad-st. Bloomsbury
Blackburn, W. Bedford, Lancash.
Booth, T. Newark, and A. Booth, Nottingham
Boyes, J. jun. Wansford, Yorksh.
Boys, G. F. and J. Hull
Brennard, T. Bread-street
Browne, W. J. Liverpool
Browne, J. and J. Gregson, Charles-st. Grosvenor-square
Bryan, W. L. and R. G. Gunnell, Poultry
Blowen, J. H. Mint-square, Tower-hill
Bliss, N. Water-lane, Fleet-street
Burgess, D. and M. Lord, Rochdale
Burall, J. Swansea
Byass, H. Rayleigh
Chapman, W. Gravesend
Chubb, C. Portsea
Clay, R. Stamford
Coates, C. Stanton Drew, Somersetshire
Collier, T. Newport, Shropshire
Cropper, T. Warrington, Lancash.
Creswell, R. Burgh-in-the-Marsh, Lincolnshire
Davidson, W. and A. Garnitt, Liverpool
Day, R. Crooked-lane
Dickins, E. Eynsford, Kent
Dobell, J. Staplehoest, Kent
Drake, J. Lewisham
Durnall, J. Dover
Edwards, J. Vine-st. Spitalfields
Elgie, W. Ruswarp, Yorkshire
Eyre, W. Cockspur-street, Charing Cross
Findley, J. L. Sparrow Corner, Minorities
Flint, G. London Wall
French, R. Winpole, Cambridges.
Garton, S. Wood-street, Cheapside

Good, P. P. Clapton
Gough, J. Bath
Grant, W. Oxford-street
Griffiths, T. High-row, Knights-bridge
Haggart, J. Limehouse-hole
Harris, T. St. Nicholas, Worcester
Handley, J. Coton, Staffordshire
Harrison, J. Sandwich
Hayton, J. W. Greenfield, Flintshire, and M. P. Leasinby, London
Higgs, W. Strand
Hudson, W. Bayswater
Jopson, W. and C. Wignal, Liverpool
Jones, E. Tattenhall, Cheshire
Judd, J. Derby
Kermode, W. Liverpool
Kilshaw, E. Lancaster
Knibb, B. Billingham, Lincolnshire
Knight, T. Chipping Sodbury
Landon, T. Hartford, Cheshire
Leach, S. and J. Hinchcliff, Ca-teaton-street
Mabson, W. Kelsall, Suffolk
Mawhood, R. jun. Wakefield
Massey, J. Heaton Norris, Lancashire
M'Nair, A. Abchurch-lane
Mavor, T. Liverpool
Melhuish, J. Crediton, Devonsh.
Miles, S. Ludgate-street
Milne, A. G. Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street
Mills, J. Water-lane, Tower-street
Millward, J. Redditch, Worcestershire
Miller, J. C. and A. Bishopsgate-street
Mitchell, E. and S. Norwich
Matthews, T. High Holborn
Parker, J. Chappel-street, Mary-le-bone
Peters, J. and F. Weston, Bristol
Pigot, W. Ratcliffe-highway

Plant, B. Birmingham
Pritchard, J. D. Tipton, Staffordsh.
Pritchard, W. and E. Bevan, Bristol
Raney, R. Spilsby
Reddall, W. and T. Liverpool
Rossiter, J. Shepton Mallet
Richardson, G. Horncastle
Robinson, M. A. Red Lion-street, Holborn
Robinson, J. Manchester
Saintey, T. Cottenham, Cambridgeshire
Salisbury, T. Preston
Sanderson, R. Doncaster
Seward, A. Salisbury
Skidmore, W. Sheffield
Slade, T. sen. Bartholomew-close
Stabb, T. Torquay, Devonshire
Stromborn, J. Austin Friars
Symons, P. Plymouth
Tabram, R. and J. Barron, Walbrook
Taylor, W. Great Yarmouth
Thomas, D. Carmarthen
Trigg, H. and J. Ratcliff, Hertford
Tugwood, J. Lancaster
Vipond, G. Ludgate-hill
Vincent, J. Regent-street
Warwick, R. Warwick-hall, Cumberland
Walters, J. Studham, Hertfordsh.
Watson, H. Bolton-le-Moors
Webb, G. Cornhill
Wainwright, W. S. Fraser, R. Vose, and J. Low, Liverpool
White, J. Tarporley, Cheshire
White, S. W. Edingley, Nottinghamshire
Wilson, R. Clement's-lane
Wilkinson, W. Norton, Derbysh.
Williams, S. Bristol
Weston, M. Wellington, Somersetshire
Wood, M. Mytton, Kingston-upon-Hull
Whitesmith, W. Old Fish-street
Young, G. Salisbury.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

OUR latest crop, the potatoe, has been universally harvested and stored, fully justifying the predictions as to quantity and quality. The quantity of this admirable American root at present cultivated in Britain and Ireland, compared with the growth of half a century since, may be stated as more than fifteen to one.

From the continuance of the drought throughout September, the wheat seed-season was somewhat late, but the warm and genial rains of the present month enabled the farmer to complete it in the best manner; the young wheats are every where above ground, and, upon warm and fruitful soils, make a beautiful and luxuriant appearance.

pearance. With reference to the present agricultural distress, a very small extent of land, indeed, has been thrown out of culture; the reason sufficiently obvious. In Ireland even, the land left uncultivated is comparatively small. Both islands superabound with all the necessities of life, and the one thing needful is a good export trade; a blessing, whether at present or in future, unattainable under an insane and flagitious slave-burden of taxation. But may the people, who are enamoured of tax-paying, enjoy their idol! The warm showers have greatly improved the turnips; and, upon fine light lands, some winter roots have been sown, with other green crops for spring cattle food. Much is not reported of the carrot crop, but we believe it to be good, affording an opportunity to those who judiciously allow that most wholesome diet to their horses, as a substitute for part of their corn. The prices of corn have been somewhat steady of late; indeed, fine samples have generally hitherto fetched a considerable price; and, until lately, the same might have been said of the superior articles in the flesh markets. There is an universal overflow in the country markets and fairs; the population is fully supplied, and the means in operation for the re-production of such effect; thence, the notion that a mere

change of currency can possibly prove remedial in the case, is the most extravagant and fanciful that was ever set afloat. There is a prospect that a commutation will take place in the tithe system of Ireland; and, if the just and the needful in that ancient grievance be not shortly effected in this country, our national character will suffer, in an equal degree, with our national interest and prosperity. The late numbers of sales, under execution, of farming stock, exceed all possible ideas or speculation. The hard-heartedness of some landlords has been chronicled; but, we believe, generally, the proprietors have done all in their power to support their distressed tenantry; and, if the report of the Bath paper be correct, the noble head of the house of Berkeley has gained immortal honour.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2s. to 3s.—Mutton, 20d. to 3s.—Veal, 2s. to 4s.—Pork, 1s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.—Lamb, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.—Bacon, —. —Raw fat, 2s. 6½d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 23s. to 52s.—Barley, 18s. to 34s.—Oats, 17s. to 30s.—London price of best bread, 4lb. for 7½d.—Hay, 55s. to 88s.—Clover, do. 70s. to 88s.—Straw, 27s. to 40s.

Coals in the pool, 38s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.

Middlesex; Oct. 23.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

EUROPE.

THE nations of Europe, under the malign influence of the aspiring Muscovite, have been assembled by their representatives during the month at Verona. What good to mankind can result from such a confederacy? We tremble as our pen passes over the paper; for Despots do not confederate to promote liberty, and, if the Jews of London are permitted to lend money for any purpose whatever, then the fortunes of Europe are at the disposal of Jews, and of Cossacks, and other barbarians, whom money can bring in countless hordes into the field. Never could the condition of the world be more unfortunate or ignominious than to be thus placed under the avarice of Jews, and the swords of Tartars! But we are told that the British ministry will no longer concur in sustaining the frightful ascendancy of Russia; and, if it be not now too late, we hope it may prove so! Much as we abhor their past policy at home and abroad, we should become half-ministerial, if the British cabinet withhold their participation in the further introduction of the

barbarians of the North into the affairs of the civilized world; and we should become wholly so, if the same ministers were to lend their avowed co-operation to the universal Greek, Spanish, and Portuguese, nations, in their struggles to acquire social emancipation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The chief occupation of the merchants and speculators of London seems now to be directed to the negotiation of *Loans* for foreign governments. Every country in the world has recently effected loans in London, and hence that diversion and appropriation of capital, the want of which is so much felt in the local markets of Britain. When, a few months ago, we fully explained that inadequate prices were owing to the periodical collection and transmission of every spare pound to London for taxes, received and accumulated by capitalists, many persons pretended that the amounts were nevertheless returned in transactions of commerce. We denied the fact; we shewed that at best the amounts were but fractionally returned; and that the accumulation of these fractions by

by speculators and money-jobbers, must soon deprive the provinces of all circulation, and tend more and more to lower prices. But now it appears that, in addition to all former causes of difficulty, are superadded the drains to foreign nations in the shape of loans, resulting from the glut of money in London. The provinces, therefore,

must continue to suffer a deprivation of currency; and, if wheat averages but 35s. this year, it will average but 30s. or 25s. next year, if grown at all. Never did ignorance and cupidity conspire in the same manner to ruin an industrious and flourishing people! We refer for details of these reasonings to our Number published Aug. 1.

An Account of the Value of all Imports into, and of all Exports from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the Three Years ending Jan. 5, 1822, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusive of the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally.

YEARS ending Jan. 5,	VALUE of IMPORTS.	VALUE of EXPORTS.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufac- tures of the United Kingdom, exported there- from.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1820	£30,748,146	£33,481,836	£9,905,184	£43,387,021	£35,204,564
1821	32,438,650	38,395,555	10,555,912	48,951,467	36,424,652
1822	30,744,028	40,831,744	10,698,479	51,530,224	36,659,631

Imports and Exports of Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland.

YEARS ending Jan. 5,	VALUE of IMPORTS.	VALUE of EXPORTS.			VALUE of the Produce and Manu- factures of the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
1820	£29,654,898	£32,923,574	£9,879,236	£42,802,810	£34,248,495
1821	31,484,108	37,818,035	10,525,925	48,343,061	35,568,669
1822	29,675,320	40,194,892	10,670,880	50,865,773	35,826,082

An Account of the Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding, on the 5th Jan. 1822.

		Amount Outstanding.
EXCHEQUER :		
Exchequer Bills:—	£	
Provided for	2,566,550	
Unprovided for	29,000,000	
		£
		31,566,550
TREASURY :		
Miscellaneous Services	901,854	
Warrants for Army Services	167,672	
Treasury Bills of Exchange, drawn from Abroad	218,331	
Irish Treasury Bills (Exchequer Bills):—		
Provided for	—	
Unprovided for	1,105,181	
		2,393,039
ARMY		912,296
NAVY		1,105,630
ORDNANCE		267,208
BARRACKS		—
		36,244,726

ORDINARY

ORDINARY REVENUES of GREAT BRITAIN In the Year ending Jan. 5, 1822.	GROSS RECEIPT within THE YEAR.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.
Customs, including the Annual Duties	£12,605,586	£9,145,109
Excise, including the Annual Duties	29,815,533	26,546,415
Stamps	6,626,811	6,112,772
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,680,369	7,472,232
Post Office	1,869,184	1,318,000
One Shilling and Sixpence Duty, and Duty on Pensions and Salaries	79,372	77,441
Hackney Coaches	26,248	22,120
Hawkers and Pedlars	31,655	25,450
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue :		
Alienation Fines	11,255	8,713
Post Fines	685	1,500
Seizures, Compositions, Proffers, &c.	4,154	4,154
Crown Lands	106,621	966
Total of Ordinary Revenues	58,857,477	50,734,877

The following is the official return of the Revenue for the quarters ending October 10:—

	1821.	1822.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Customs	£2,844,231	£2,941,887	£97,656	—
Excise	8,149,226	7,329,997	—	819,229
Stamps	1,625,220	1,674,503	49,283	—
Post-Office	342,000	360,000	18,000	—
Assessed Taxes	793,532	653,228	—	140,304
Land Taxes	207,481	163,211	—	44,270
Miscellaneous	61,222	94,488	33,266	—
	14,022,912	13,217,314	198,205	1,003,803
		Deduct Increase		198,205
		Decrease on the Quarter		805,598

FRANCE.

The unhappy persons who engaged in the late premature conspiracies in France have all been put to death,—save two, who, in the tenderness of ministerial favour, are (if such power last so long) to suffer fifteen and twenty years' imprisonment! Death would have been more charitable! These parties could not wait, like their co-patriots, for "*La Cloche de Notre Dame*," which is now the popular toast in France.

During the month, Mr. BOWRING, an English merchant, whose liberal principles are well known, was arrested at Calais, his letters and papers taken from him, and his person closely imprisoned. Most other Englishmen in France might be arrested for as valid reasons! Sir ROBERT WILSON, too, who was on an excursion of pleasure in Paris, has been ordered away at a few hours' notice. In short, between the insults to which unknown English are exposed from the French people, as supposed participators in

the forced restoration; and the vexatious *surveillance* to which all are subjected by the police, the residence of the English is become neither safe nor pleasant. They are therefore either leaving or avoiding France,—the Netherlands being thirty per cent. cheaper, and the government far more liberal, while every purpose of agreeable residence is effected at Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, and other splendid towns, without the personal inconvenience and danger which arise from the effervescence of parties in France. It is alien to every feeling of an Englishman to be obliged to walk about with a *permit* in his pocket, to be required to give notice of every change of residence to the police, to have his route directed when he travels, and the port and time fixed at which he is allowed to embark!

It is no satisfaction to such persons to know, that the French are as closely watched as they are,—that a countryman must have a *permit* to go and return from market; that a gentleman in Paris,

Paris must have a *permit* to go and dine with a friend in the country; that a gentleman's house may be *entered* with impunity, his papers *examined*, and his recesses *broke open*, in his *absence* as well as in his presence. We would rather pity such slaves at a distance, than enjoy the luxuries of their fine country, and the pleasures of their beautiful Paris, on such terms of denization.

In the mean time, to smother or silence complaint, the press is in the same state at Paris as Constantinople. Every printer acts under special licence,—the number is limited for Paris,—and only one is allowed in provincial towns, and he is always some bigoted royalist, relative to whom the slightest suspicion would close his office. The police, too, is everywhere, and *gens-d'armes* cross your path, go in whatever direction you may. Even the French guards, who consist of men drawn from La Vendee, and other barbarous and priest-ridden provinces, are not trusted; but you see every where two sentry-boxes; one occupied by a Frenchman in blue, and the other by a Swiss in red. How much more easy it would be to govern France in the spirit of liberty, and to be the leader instead of the opponent of the liberal and enlightened portion of the French nation. A patriot government requires neither restrictions on the press, nor any guards whatever!

SPAIN.

The conspiracy of the legitimates against the liberties and independance of Spain, continues in the spirit of inveterate malignity, accompanied by the meanness of secresy and disavowal. The French sanitary corps is now converted into an army of observation, while the materials of war continue to arrive on the frontiers. The defeated corps of the deluded fanatics, called *the Army of the Faith*, fall back, too, on France, and seem to be recognised as allies. Unhappily, that most brutal ignorance and superstition, which legitimacy has in so many ages engendered in Spain, supplies recruits; and the better cause of religion seems likely to be made the instrument of knaves, and leads to the immolation of new armies of martyrs. Fortunately, Spain at this crisis is in the hands of honest ministers; and if, like the immortal Committee of Public Safety in France, they do their duty,

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the fanatics and invaders will every where "bite the dust." The King puts his pretended adherents to the route by most loyally swearing to uphold the Constitution, and by apparently volunteering the proscription of those who are fighting and intriguing to restore his absolute powers. The constitutional Generals appear at length to be in earnest, and by late accounts seem to have annihilated the corps of D'Erolles, and those of some other desperadoes, who took the field without waiting for those illuminated and right worthy supporters of "*social order*"—the Cossacks.

We rejoice that the Spanish ministers are so well satisfied of the amicable dispositions of the present British ministry, as to have caused our new ambassador to be received with public distinctions. We shall be truly proud of our country and its councils when its transcendant power is allied to liberal instead of despotic governments.

PORTUGAL.

The King of this country yields with a good grace, and, if he is wise, with sincerity, to the arrangements which secure the liberties, and thereby the prosperity, of the Portuguese. The government disturbs itself, however, about its colonies, forgetting that colonial patronage is the means by which courts corrupt and enslave all people who are dupes of the false policy that maintains a system of colonial governments.

BRAZIL.

The Prince of Brazil, like our Richard the Second, places himself at the head of a power he cannot resist. Instead of opposing himself to the progress of intelligence, he has placed himself at the head of the intelligent party, and proclaimed a free government, and the independence of Brazil, in two of the ablest state-papers which for many years have appeared under the name of any scion of legitimacy. He seems determined to enjoy the true glory of being a patriot king; and, if he is in earnest, we hope he will succeed. Portugal will enjoy more benefits from a favoured intercourse with her brethren in Brazil, than it ever can enjoy from Brazil as a misgoverned and enslaved colony.

GREECE.

The irruption of the Turks into the Morea seems to have been fatal to them.

them. All accounts agree that they have been repulsed with loss; and between the Greeks on one hand, and the Persians and Wahabees on the other, this hateful tyranny over the finest portions of the globe is hastening to its fall.

HAYTI.

It must be gratifying to the advocates of humanity and philanthropy in Europe and in America to learn, that the government of Hayti is paying so much attention to education, arts and sciences, commerce, &c. and the establishment of civil and religious liberty, founded upon the pure basis of a representative system, as must, in the course of a few years, place Hayti on an equality with the most civilized nations in Europe. The following letter is a fine specimen of what may be expected from a free and independant people:—

Republic of Hayti. Liberty—Equality.
Port au Prince, June 5th, 1822, 19th year of Independence.

Copy of a Letter from B. Inginac, General of Brigade, Secretary-General to his Excellency the President of Hayti, to Mr. Joseph Webb, London.

SIR,—I am commanded by the President of Hayti to reply to the letter that you wrote to him, dated 28th October last year, and which, with an accompanying Monthly Magazine, arrived here a week ago.

His Excellency has read with a lively interest your reflections on the abolition of the Slave Trade, on the advantages of edu-

cation, on the care which ought to be taken to preserve religion in its purity, and finally, on the administrative and political means proper to preserve newly-formed states, and even to promote their increase; he has particularly remarked the correctness of the principles of liberty which you profess.

The Republic of Hayti, founded on the immovable basis of a just and liberal government, has triumphed over all the obstacles which seemed to oppose its establishment. Its powerful arm has strangled the serpent of discord and the hydra of tyranny, which preyed on its vitals. The mildness of its laws has recalled to the bosom of their country those of its sons whom error had banished; and foreign commerce, assured of the good faith of the Haytians, fills our ports, and, in exchange for the merchandize it brings, carries away the rich productions of a soil fertilized by the labours of free men. Quiet in the interior, strong enough not to fear attack from abroad, independant of all domination from beyond sea, and governing itself by its own institutions, it justifies those philanthropists who have bravely defended its cause, and interested themselves in its prosperity.

This state of things will prove to you, sir, that your views are perfectly in harmony with those which have constantly directed our government. You have also embraced, in your solicitude, the unhappy children of Africa; and, from this circumstance, you have a just claim on those sentiments of gratitude I am commanded to express to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. INGINAC.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the THIRD YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the THIRD SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXVII. *For amending the Laws for regulating the Manner of Licensing Alehouses in that Part of the United Kingdom called England, and for the more effectually preventing Disorders therein.*—July 26.

Sec. 1 requires persons to whom any licence shall be granted to enter into recognizances.—In case persons applying for licences shall be prevented by sickness, &c. from attending the justices, then justices may grant the same on taking security.—Certificate of good conduct, &c. to be produced by persons applying for licences.—Persons forging or receiving money for certificates to be guilty of a misdemeanor.—Recognizances to be presented to justices at special meetings to be held for that purpose.—Names of sureties to be entered in a book.—Registers of sureties

open to public inspection.—Fees to be paid for licences, and penalty on taking more than regular fees, 5*l.*—Executors, &c. of licensed person may be continued in possession of such licence, upon entering into the like recognizances.—Allowance to be made for the time unexpired of licences on their renewal.—Offending against condition of recognizances subject to penalties: for first offence, not exceeding 5*l.*; for second offence, not exceeding 10*l.*; for third offence, not exceeding 100*l.*—Recognizances not forfeited unless declared so by Quarter Sessions.—Persons convicted to be committed for non-payment of penalties.—Securities may be given and taken for the payment of penalties.—Convictions to be registered, and stated as to being the first, second, or third offence.—Licences not to be granted to any person whose house shall not have been previously licensed

censed at a preceding general annual meeting of the justices; unless notices of application be given to the clerk of the peace, and affixed in the manner herein directed.—Justices not to act as such where personally interested, and a penalty of 100*l.* on justices so offending.—Constables, &c. disqualified from holding licensed houses.—No licensed person liable to serve as constable, and the penalty for serving as constable or deputy constable, 10*l.*—Alehouse keeper to use standard measures; penalty not exceeding 40*s.*—Brewer to use casks of full size; the penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for each cask deficient in size.—Act not to extend to the city of London. Universities not affected.—Duration of Act limited to three years.

Cap. CVI.—*To repeal the Acts now in force relating to Bread to be sold in the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange; and to provide other Regulations for the Making and Sale of Bread, and preventing the Adulteration of Meal, Flour, and Bread, within the Limits aforesaid.*—July 22.

Bakers to make bread of any weight or size.—Bread to be sold by weight, and in no other manner, under penalty not exceeding 40*s.*—Not to extend to French or fancy bread, or rolls.—Penalty not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 40*s.* on bakers using any other weight than avoirdupoise weight.—The peck loaf and its subdivisions not to be made or sold during the next two years, under penalty not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.*—Penalty not exceeding 10*s.* for selling bread not previously weighed.—Bakers to provide in their shops beams, scales, and weights, &c. and to

weigh bread, &c. under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*—Bakers and sellers of bread, and other persons delivering by cart, &c. to be provided with beams, scales, and weights, &c. for weighing bread, under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*—Bread not to be adulterated under a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 5*l.* and names of offenders to be published.—Corn, meal, or flour not to be adulterated, nor shall any flour of one sort of corn be sold as the flour of any other sort, on penalty not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.*—Bread made of mixed meal or flour to be marked with a Roman M.; penalty for neglect not exceeding 10*s.*—Magistrates or peace officers, by their warrants, may search a baker's premises, and if any adulterated flour, bread, &c. be found, the same may be seized and disposed of.—Penalty on persons in whose house, shop, or other premises, ingredients for the adulteration of meal or bread shall be found: first offence, not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.*; second offence, 5*l.*; and 10*l.* for every subsequent offence; and names of offenders to be published.—Penalty not exceeding 10*l.* for obstructing any search authorized by this Act.—Offences occasioned by the wilful default of journeymen and servants to be punished.—Bakers shall not bake bread or rolls on the Lord's Day; nor sell bread, nor bake bread, pies, &c. except between certain hours: the penalty for the first offence 10*s.* for the second offence 20*s.* and for every subsequent offence 40*s.*—Bakings may be delivered till half past one on Sundays.—No miller, mealman, or baker, to act as a justice of peace in the execution of this Act, on penalty of 100*l.*—The penalty not exceeding 10*l.* on persons opposing the execution of this Act.—Saving rights to the cities of London and Westminster, &c.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

OCT. 19.—Five workmen covered by an immense mound of earth falling on them at Highgate Archway. Four were severely bruised, and the other crushed to death.

—21.—In the Court of King's Bench this day, by a special jury, Mr. Dolby was tried for publishing an alleged libel in the "Political Dictionary." The prosecution was at the instigation of the mock Constitutional Association. Mr. Scarlett addressed the jury in an energetic speech in behalf of the defendant, who was however found guilty.

—In the same Court, J. Clarke was found guilty of publishing Mr. Shelley's poem of "Queen Mab," on the prosecution of a society of intolerant Pharisees, of

whom, for the honour of the country and the age, juries ought to beware. We know nothing of Queen Mab except her amusing tales, but we object *in toto* to the principle of religion being supported by the force and terror of law, and of law itself being called into action by a society of narrow-minded bigots. We know Mr. Clarke in his character of husband and father, and can certify that in moral worth, and all the genuine virtues of Christianity, few, if any, of his persecutors can surpass him.

—22.—A rencontre took place this morning between Sir Hudson Low and the Baron Las Casas, eldest son of the Count of that name, and one of the attendants on Napoleon, opposite the house of the former at Lisson Green.

Oct.

Oct. 23.—In the Court of King's Bench this day S. Waddington was convicted for publishing "Palmer's Principles of Nature." The defendant addressed the jury in a speech of intemperate warmth, which led to the frequent interruptions of the Lord Chief Justice. We never saw these Principles, but, with any reference to that religion which does not require the aid of any sword or human power, we deprecate such prosecutions, particularly when set on foot by societies directed by interested officers and fiery zealots.

In the Regency-gardens, Battersea, an apple-tree has been this month in bloom, for the *third* show this season. The first apples were gathered in July; there are now twenty apples on it, and fresh bloom again shows very fine.

A committee of the corporation of London are already employed in receiving plans and estimates for a new London Bridge. Upwards of thirty estimates are already delivered, which vary from 200,000*l.* to 600,000*l.*

MARRIED.

Mr. T. G. Littlewood, of Walworth Common, to Miss E. May, of Enfield.

A. Dickinson, esq. of the House of Commons, to Miss E. Allen, of Lewisham.

F. Frederick Marson, esq. of Newington, to Miss Mary Anne Buckle, of Mark-lane.

G. Burrington, esq. of East Dulwich, to Miss E. T. Parker, of Exeter.

J. Dawkins, esq. M.P. to Maria, daughter of General Forbes.

N. Robinson, esq. of the Mint, to Miss E. Sheardown, of Doncaster.

Viscount Mandeville, to Miss Sparrow, daughter of Lady Olivia Sparrow.

H. Holland, esq. M.P. of Lower Brook-street, to Miss M. E. Caldwell, of Linley Wood, Staffordshire.

The Rev. J. Alington, to Eliza Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls.

Capt. T. Row, of Mevagissy, to Harriot, daughter of T. M'Adam, esq. of St. George-in-the-East.

Henry Bicknell, esq. of Great Surrey-street, to Miss E. L. Tabor, of Lothbury.

Watkin Homfray, esq. of King's-hill, Monmouthshire, to Eliza Lee, daughter of the late Thomas Lane Thompson, esq. of Nottingham-place.

B. Carr, esq. of Clapham, to Miss C. Patient, of Corton, Wilts.

Mr. T. Bowley, of Kennington-green, to Eliza Martin, daughter of G. M. Leake, esq. of Herald's College.

F. Hicks, esq. of Bartlett's-buildings, to Mrs. Owen, widow of G. Owen, esq.

Mr. E. Barnard, jun. of Paternoster-row, to Miss C. Chater, of Cornhill.

M. Crawford, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Louisa Matilda, daughter of Colonel Montague, of Lackham-house, Wilts.

W. Davison, esq. solicitor, of Bread-street, Cheapside, to Miss Martha Arthorpe, of East-street, Red Lion-square.

Mr. Henry Adlard, of Windsor-terrace, City-road, to Miss Mary Wright, of Giltspur-street.

At St. James's Church, Capt. H. Forbes, R.N. to Jane, daughter of Sir Everard Home, bart.

At Christ Church, Surrey, J. Kain, esq. to Isabella, widow of J. Friend, esq. and late of Clapham.

Mr. C. B. Vaux, of Pudding-lane, to Miss Brickwood, of Sutton.

Mr. J. Russell, of Lant-street, Southwark, to Miss Hoby, of St. James's-street.

Mr. J. Spyer, of Leman-street, to Marianne Nunes Rebeiro, niece of Emanuel Levy, of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's fields.

A. Murray, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Ann Smith, late of Aberdeen.

P. Wallace, esq. commander of the Orient East Indiaman, to Jane, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Dunkeith.

W. Clay, jun. esq. of Russell-square, to Miss H. Dickason, of Montague-street, Russell-square.

T. H. Robinson, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Miss S. Hutchinson, of Lower Clapton.

J. Prince, esq. of Pentonville, to Miss C. Smith, of Lower Whitecross-street.

Mr. J. J. Dando, of Bucklersbury, to Miss Lydia Cunningham, of Bedford New Road.

DIED.

At Sydenham, Mrs. Sophia Badcock, wife of the late W. B. esq.

At Bromley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Petvin, formerly of Chelmsford.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, 75, Dorothy, Baroness de Kutzlebeu, widow of Baron de Kutzlebeu, formerly minister of the Landgrave of Hesse.

In Norton-street, Portland place, 65, after a severe illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Aubrey, widow of the late Col. Thomas Aubrey, formerly M.P. for Wallingford.

At Hammersmith, the Countess of Dundonald.

In Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, 54, Mr. Thomas Jones.

At Peckham, 24, Mr. E. Elliott.

At the City of London Tavern, 75, Mr. B. Gray. The deceased was attending the meeting of the Pension Society, to secure his admission as a pensioner into that institution, when he was suddenly taken ill, and expired before medical assistance arrived.

At Kilburn, 33, the Rev. T. Shore Woodman.

At Kensington, Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Howlett.

At Tottenham, Elizabeth Webster.

At East Shein, 64, W. Gilpin, esq.

At

At Tottenham Green, *Frances Ann*, only daughter of the Rev. P. Beau.

85, *Moses Greethan*, sen. esq. father of M. G. esq. deputy judge-advocate of the Fleet.

At Kennington, 80, *Mr. J. Barton*, late of Laurence-lane, Cheapside.

At Edmonton, *Mr. John Prior Ward*, of Godliman-street, Doctors' Commons.

At College Hill, the son of Edward Archer Wilde, esq.

In Upper Vale Place, Hammersmith, 73, *Christopher Brown*, esq. formerly of Long Acre.

In Piccadilly, of a pulmonary consumption, *Miss Elizabeth Alexander*.

At Ludgate-hill, 88, *Mr. John Axford*.

In Ely-place, Holborn, *Donald Mackellar*, esq.

At Camberwell, *Aaron Trim*, esq.

88, *Mrs. M. Cotes*, late of Peckham.

In the City-road, 26, *Edwin*, youngest son of the late Mr. John Holloway.

Of a spasmodic attack in the stomach, *Mrs. Tippeth*, of Spital-square.

At Hackney, *Caroline*, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hovell.

At Tottenham, *Thomas Fothergill*, of Austinfriars.

In Acton-place, Kingsland-road, *Mary*, wife of John Gaut, esq.

At Lambeth, 72, deeply lamented by her family and friends, *Mrs. Caroline Manners*, wife of W. M. esq.

At Isleworth, 90, *Matthew Stainton*, esq.

At Balham-hill, Streatham, 75, *David Laing*, esq.

At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, *Philip Henry Savage*, esq.

In the High-street, Stoke-Newington, *Maria*, wife of Mr. W. Balle.

At Brixton-hill, after a lingering illness, *Jemima*, wife of Mr. John Muggeridge.

In Garratt-lane, Wandsworth, *Charles Augustus Edwards*, esq.

At Wandsworth, 83, *Mrs. Catherine Sykes*.

At Stepney, 69, *James Devereux Hustler*, esq.

In the Poultry, 63, *Mr. Thomas Thodey*, one of the Bridgemasters of the City of London.

In Sloane-street, 71, *Signor Carlo Rovedino*. This gentleman was well known for his musical talents in this country, and on the Continent, as a bass singer.

At Chiswick, *Edward Williams*, esq.

At Kensington, 85, *Mrs. Sarah Leifchild*.

At Southgate, 69, *Mrs. Ellen Foxcroft*, eldest daughter of the late Edward Foxcroft, esq. of Halsteads, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At the Admiralty, *Lieutenant George Pace*, R.N. About one o'clock at noon the deceased fell from his chair in the Telegraph, of which he has long had the command, in a fit of apoplexy, and expired at eleven o'clock in the evening.

28, deeply and deservedly lamented, *Jane*, wife of T. G. Street, esq. one of the proprietors of the Courier newspaper.

In Clement's-lane, 64, *Mr. T. Boycott*.

74, *Mrs. Welch*, only sister of Sir R. Welch.

At East Sheen, 64, *W. Gilpin*, esq.

At Knightsbridge, *Charlotte*, wife of Capt. Evans, and only daughter of the late Governor Seton.

In Bedford-place, *Mary Isabella*, youngest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Heywood.

In Skinner-street, *Mr. John Goodwin*, jeweller, by receiving at a druggist's shop oxalic acid in place of Epsom salts. This is another victim added to the numbers who have lately lost their lives by similar negligence.

Suddenly, 60, *Daniel Clowes*, esq.

At Palmer-street, King-street, Soho, *Jane*, infant daughter of Mr. J. B. Palmer.

In Whitehall-place, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, *Henry Nugent Bell*, esq. sincerely regretted by his high and numerous acquaintance, and an irretrievable loss to those by whom he was professionally employed. This gentleman recovered for Hans Francis Hastings the earldom of Huntingdon, by which nobleman he will be long and gratefully remembered. He was also the author of the Huntingdon Peerage. He fell a sacrifice at the early age of twenty-nine, to his over-exertions in behalf of his clients, leaving his family to regret the loss of a kind and indulgent father, and his acquaintance of a sincere friend.

At Tottenham High Cross, *Miss R. Greaves*.

At Hatch-end, near Pinner, 66, *Mr. John Weall*.

At Hanger-hill, *Bridget*, wife of the Rev. R. W. Hood, of Royston.

At Ealing, *Miss M. A. Douglas*.

At Clapham Rise, 72, *Mary*, wife of Herman Schroder, esq.

In Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, 80, *Richard Earlom*, esq.

At Margate, *Samuel Brooks*, esq. many years an extensive glass-manufacturer in the Strand, and known in the political world as the chairman and secretary of the Westminster Committee for the Purity of Election. He was a man of plain manners, but his influence arose from his firmness of purpose, and from the universal good opinion which was entertained of his probity. As chairman of committees, and as treasurer of subscriptions, he has taken an active part in all the late elections for Westminster, particularly of Sir Francis Burdett's, and that baronet's political connexions. His success forms part of the history of the times. His funeral was public, and was attended by several persons of political distinction, and by

by many hundreds of his co-patriots in Westminster.

Deeply lamented by his family and friends, 38, *Mr. Wm. Williamson*, of George Court, Piccadilly.

In Marlborough-place, Walworth, 64, *Benjamin Yates, esq.*

In Mecklenburgh-square, *Henrietta*, wife of Thomas Farrar, esq.

At Stamford-hill, *James Griffiths, esq.* thirty-eight years a very active member of the Common Council of London, and always a friend to the liberties of the people.

In Tyndall-place, Islington, *Francis Rivington, esq.* an eminent and much respected bookseller of St. Paul's Church-yard, in an establishment which has been carried on by the same family upwards of a century.

In Ludgate-street, 75, *Mr. Stirtevant*, hosier, of an apoplexy.

At Walthamstow, 69, *George Ballantyne, esq.* an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

At Stockwell, 74, *Daniel Hamlin, esq.*

At Mile End-road, after a lingering illness, 63, *William Wade, esq.*

At Margate, the *Rev. John Owen, M.A.* late fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and seventeen years curate of Fulham. He was a great favourite with the late Bishop Porteus, who bestowed on him the living of Cogglesham, in Essex; and, on the death of Bishop Porteus, he found himself obliged to quit his curacy at Fulham, but many of the inhabitants testified their attachment to Mr. O. by making him a handsome present. Mr. O. was one of the founders of the Bible Society, and acted as principal secretary, and he certainly pleaded the cause of that society with great ability. His publications are very numerous; among them are, "Retrospective Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain," 1794; "Travels in different Parts of Europe in 1791 and 1792," 2 vols. 8vo. 1796; "The Christian Monitor," 8vo. 1798; "The Fashionable World displayed," 12mo. 1804; "Vindication of the Bible Society," 1809, with various sermons.

Near Lisson-green, 71, *William Dickenson, esq.* author of the "History of Southwell," of a work "On the Office of Justice of the Peace," of the "Magistrates' Sessions Guide," and editor of the last edition of "Mortimer's Dictionary." He was formerly a banker at Newark, but ruined by misplaced confidence in partners; and, at that time, had long acted as chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. He was a few years since appointed to the office in Worship-street, but, the gout unfitting him for its severe duties, he resigned. He continued in the commission of the peace for Middlesex; and, though he erred, and has since acknowledged that he erred, in the horrid

case of *Wilmot and Want*, in which he presided, yet it was the error of the head, and not of the heart; and, if he has since been less operative than he ought to have been in correcting an erroneous decision, the oppression of ill-health must, perhaps, be his apology. If this paragraph meet the eye of the secretary-of-state, we hope he will consider it his duty to enquire into the circumstances, for, in this extraordinary case, great individual wrongs yet remain to be redressed.

In Westminster, 79, *Sir Matthew Bloxam*, Inspector of the Stationery Office, formerly Sheriff and Alderman of London, and in several parliaments M.P. for Maidstone. He was bred a stationer, in which business he made a handsome fortune, and retired into Derbyshire; but, being induced to join some other parties in a London bank, he was defrauded and ruined. At length, about three years since, after various struggles against lost credit, he resigned his alderman's gown with a pension of 300l. per annum, and obtained the office above-named, worth about 500l. more.

In Arundel-street, 59, *Scipio, Count du Roure, Marquis de Grisac*, a man who played a considerable part in the most important scenes of the French revolution. He was the son of the former Marquis de Grisac, of Provence, by the Countess of Catherlow, of Ireland; he therefore acquired the French and English languages from his infancy, and spoke and wrote both with equal facility. He was educated at Oxford, where he obtained the degree of B.A. He afterwards had a commission in the Oxford blues, and eloped with the beautiful Mrs. Sandon, whose husband, during the pursuit, was fired at, as was supposed, by the count, but which he always declared was the act of the wife. A flaw in the indictment saved him from conviction at the Old Bailey, but his consequent involvements obliged him to go to France, then in the hey-day of its revolution. Espousing the popular cause, he soon acquired the confidence of its leaders. In conjunction with Danton, whom he always called the god-like, he established the Club of the Cordeliers, in opposition to that of the Jacobins, of which Robespierre was the leader. In 1792, being mayor of the Arrondissement in which the prison of the Temple was situated, he was selected as the superintendant of the king and queen, a duty which he performed with satisfaction to his party, while he did every thing in his power to diminish the sufferings of the captives, and obtained their thanks and gratitude. His opportunities enabled him to appreciate their true characters, and he described the king as a man of strong mind and extensive erudition, but of the most filthy habits, particularly at his meals;

meals; and the queen as one of the mildest and most amiable of women, who, so far, as is generally supposed, from governing her husband, stood in the greatest fear of him. On one occasion, when she rallied him for playing a wrong card at piquet, he broke the table, and would have assailed her person had not the count placed himself between them. After the murder of his friend Danton, his life became insecure, and he was obliged to secrete himself till after the fall of Robespierre. Under Napoleon he never would, as a republican, accept of any office, but subsisted by writing for the booksellers, and teaching English. His necessities during many years were therefore excessive. On the second restoration of the Bourbons he came to England and obtained possession of some of his mother's property, and laid claim to 17,000*l.* per annum, held by his half brother R. Knight, esq. near Stratford. He was the author of many speeches read in the Convention, of innumerable articles in the popular journals, of a translation, with great additions, of Mr. Cobbett's *Maitre d'Anglois*, and of Galignani's *Guide to Paris*. Having had severe attacks of scrofula, his face was much disfigured, and hence the most accomplished mind, and most benevolent heart, was undervalued by persons to whom he was little known, owing to the unsightliness of his countenance.

Lient.-Gen. Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart. This veteran officer entered the army as ensign in 1767; served actively in America during the whole of the war, and returned to England in 1784. In 1791 he obtained a majority in the 66th foot; in 1792 he sailed to the West Indies, where he remained two years; in 1794 he bore a part in the campaign of Corsica, was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1795, and the following year went to Portugal. He was raised to the rank of colonel in 1798, and in the same year was at the capture of Minorca. He was present at all the actions in Egypt, and was wounded in that of the 21st of March: his name was included in the vote of thanks from parliament. In the course of the war which followed the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, he was employed in the Mediterranean; in 1808 he received the command of the garrison of Malta, and in 1810 he was appointed to be civil and military commissioner at Malta, an office which he resigned in 1813, in consequence of ill health. In September of that year he was created a baronet, and in 1814 appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance. He was also a member of the consolidated board of general officers, and one of the commissioners of the royal military college, and royal military asylum. He had been present at three sieges, seven battles, thirteen inferior actions, and seventeen important services; so that his honours and

rewards may be said to have been honestly and arduously earned.

Mr. James Dickson, of Covent Garden, fellow of the Linnæan Society, and vice-president of the Horticultural Society of London, (whose death we noticed in a former number,) was born of humble parents, and came early in life from Scotland, his native country, to London. For some time he worked as a gardener in the grounds of a nurseryman at Hammersmith, where he was occasionally seen by Sir Joseph Banks, who took notice of him as an intelligent young man. Quitting this situation, he lived for some years as gardener in several considerable families; after which he established himself in London as a seedsman; and afterwards followed that business with unremitting diligence and success. Having an ardent passion for botany, which he had always cultivated according to the best of his means and opportunities, he lost no time in presenting himself to Sir Joseph Banks, who received him with great kindness, encouraged him in his pursuits, and gave him access to his valuable library. Such leisure hours as Mr. Dickson could command from his business, he devoted to an assiduous attendance in this library, and to the perusal of scientific books obtained from thence. In process of time he acquired great knowledge, and became eminent among the English botanists, and was now known in Europe among the proficient in that science as one of its most successful cultivators, and the author of some distinguished works. At an advanced period of life he was still active in business, and continued to pursue his botanical studies with unabated ardour and assiduity. Mr. Dickson was a fellow of the Linnæan Society, of which he was one of the original founders, and also fellow and vice-president of the Horticultural Society. Several communications from him appear in different volumes of the Linnæan Transactions; but he is principally known among botanists by a work entitled, "*Fasciculi Quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britannicæ*," Lond. 1785-93; in which he described upwards of four hundred plants not before noticed. He had the merit of having directed the attention of the botanists of this country to one of the most abstruse and difficult parts of that science, to the advancement of which he himself very greatly contributed. Such an instance of successful industry, united with a taste for intellectual pursuits, deserves to be recorded; not only on account of its relation to the subject of this narrative, but because it illustrates in a very striking and pleasing manner the advantages of education in the lower classes of life.

[Lately, at Bristol, *Mr. John Fry*. He was born at Bristol in April, 1792. In consequence of the unexpected decease of his

his father, who, in 1796, was suddenly carried off by an attack of fever whilst absent from this country on commercial business in the island of Jamaica, his mother was left in great measure unprovided for; by industry and perseverance, however, she was enabled not only to overcome all temporary difficulties, but eventually to support herself and bring up her children with credit and respectability. John, the elder son, the subject of the present memoir, having always evinced an attachment to books, was placed, at an early age, with Mr. Emery, an eminent bookseller then resident in Bristol. He now ardently devoted himself to literary pursuits, in particular to the study of our old writers; and his rapid progress in bibliography, added to his extensive acquaintance with general literature, soon occasioned him to be honoured with the correspondence and patronage of some of the most eminent bibliographers and bibliophiliasts of the age; among whom may be noticed, Sir Egerton Brydges, Archdeacon Wrangham, Dr. M'Crie, Mr. Gilchrist, and Francis Freeling, esq. which last-named gentleman from time to time liberally gratified him with the loan of many rare and curious early printed volumes from his extensive and valuable library. In January 1810 he published, with notes and illustrations, "A Selection from the Poetical Works of Thomas Carew," which was followed in the same year by another small volume of "Ancient Poems." At this period Mr. Elliston, the present lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, who had long known and admired the rising talents of Mr. Fry, projected a bookselling establishment in Bristol, and carried his plan into effect in the following year, where the new concern opened in St. John-street, under Mr. F.'s sole superintendence, he being at that time little more than nineteen years of age. During the continuance of the establishment, which was relinquished in 1817, chiefly owing to the declining state of Mr. Fry's health, he published various Selections of Ancient English Poetry, independently of many ably written articles contributed to the different periodical works of the day. His principal literary performance is entitled, "Bibliographical

Memoranda in Illustration of Early English Literature," 4to. which appeared in parts from 1814 to 1816; and he had made considerable progress in the arrangement of materials for a more extensive work on a similar plan, under the title of "Bibliophilia," when his editorial labours were put a stop to by the rapid advances of the disease which eventually terminated his life, after having vainly struggled against its attacks for a period of more than five years. The defects of his early education, Mr. F. by diligence and attention, had been enabled effectually to supply. In the course of his last illness, by dint of application alone, without the aid of a master, he had obtained a competent knowledge of the Latin and French languages, with the rudiments only of which he had been previously acquainted; and, also, had made some progress in the study of Italian and Spanish. Though confined to his bed through extreme debility, almost without intermission for two years prior to his decease, he appeared by no means sensible of his approaching dissolution; but, on the contrary, was in the habit of expressing his confident hopes of being ultimately restored to a state of convalescence. His disease, however, baffled the skill of his medical attendant, as well as the unremitting attentions of his mother; and his vital powers continued gradually to decline, until the 28th of June last, when he expired without apparent pain, to the inexpressible grief of his afflicted parent, and the sincere regret of his friends and acquaintance. Having been thus prematurely cut off in the flower of his age, the real merits of Mr. F. as a writer, can be truly appreciated by those few alone who had the opportunity of duly estimating the unusual extent of his mental resources; such being actually to be judged of, rather than by what he was physically capable of performing under more favourable circumstances, than by that which he had really accomplished at so early a period of life, and under numerous disadvantages. Of his social qualities it may briefly, yet justly, be observed, that he lived and died a steady friend, an affectionate son, and an honest man.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SMART shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Dunston, near Newcastle, between one and two in the morning of September the 18th, accompanied by a loud noise like distant thunder. Several of the inhabitants of the village were awakened from their

slumbers, and much alarmed by the circumstance of the chairs, tables, and other furniture in their houses being moved; and in one house the head of the clock-case was thrown down by the violence of the concussion.

An exhibition of the Fine Arts took place on the 25d of September, at Newcastle,

castle; many excellent specimens were shewn, and the infant Academy of the North bids fair to support the character for talent and genius, for which that part of the kingdom is already known.

Within the month, Newcastle and its neighbourhood have been thrown into a state of considerable agitation, from a body of nine hundred unemployed keelmen parading the streets and roads; a dispute had arisen between them and their employers, which ended in their refusal to work. Several regiments of military were on duty, and the several towns appeared as if regularly besieged.

Married.] Mr. W. Laing, to Miss M. Doeg; D. S. Greenwell, to Miss Snowden, of Forth-place: all of Newcastle.—Lieutenant-colonel Browne, of the 23d regiment, to Louisa Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gray, prebendary of Durham.—Mr. W. Bragg, to Miss A. Chilton; Mr. R. White, to Miss Fegg; Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss M. Stobbart: all of Darlington.—Mr. J. Brown, to Miss E. Milburn, both of Morpeth.—Mr. W. Dixon, to Miss E. Proctor; Mr. H. Proctor, to Miss F. Hall: all of Barnard-castle.—Mr. Baillie, to Miss Thompson, both of Cullercoats.—Mr. E. Thew, jun. of Alnwick, to Miss E. Crow, of Brinkley.—Mr. T. Button, to Miss A. Cockton; Mr. W. Wright, to Miss B. Pearson: all of Bishop Auckland.

Died.] At Newcastle, 19, Miss J. Turnbull, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. N. Watson.—In Dean-street, 33, Mr. W. Wood.—In Rosemary-lane, 21, Mr. W. Peel, regretted.—22, Mr. W. Nichol.—22, Mr. J. Honsby, much respected.—In Northumberland-street, Miss S. Fenwick.—62, Mr. J. Scott.

At Gateshead, 34, Mrs. M. McDonald, greatly regretted.—53, Mr. F. Humble, of Washington Blue-house.—33, Mrs. E. Coulson.

At North Shields, 50, Mr. J. Davidson, an able mathematician.—Mrs. Royall.—In Dockwray-square, 34, Mrs. A. Banks.—54, Mr. R. Williamson.—57, Mr. F. Emerson.—80, Mrs. A. Hunter.

At South Shields, 49, Mr. J. H. Henzell, much respected.—25, Mrs. J. A. Emily.—25, Mr. R. Murray.

At Sunderland, 29, Mr. M. B. Nowell.—Mr. Weatherell.—Mrs. Ridley.—33, Mr. W. Service.—74, Mr. J. Harrison.

At Hexham, 36, Mrs. Scott, deservedly lamented.

At Blaydon, 67, Mr. W. Snowball.—At Bowe's House, Lambton, 79, Mrs. A. Robinson.—At Barmston, 70, Mrs. A. Younger.—At Whitley, Mr. T. Shipley.—At the Blue House, near Sunderland, 30, John Easom Scaif, esq. of London.—At the Hermitage, 63, John Hunter, esq. suddenly.

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CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. M. Gill, to Miss M. Kirkup; Mr. J. Dand, to Miss J. McIlney; Mr. H. Shield, to Miss M. A. Little; Mr. J. Varty, to Miss M. Bell; Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss M. Harrington; Mr. G. Rook, to Miss J. Maxwell: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Spedding, to Miss E. Barton, both of Penrith.—Mr. Thomas Richardson, to Miss M. Alkinson; Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss M. Hunter; Mr. E. Fawcett, to Miss M. Hutchinson; Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss A. Parker; Mr. J. Sill, to Miss M. Mason; Mr. R. Spedding, to Miss Winder: all of Kendal.—Mr. W. Smallwood, of Aikton, to Mrs. Wilkinson, of Annan.—Mr. P. Carrick, of Long Strumbul, to Miss M. Parker, of Greystoke.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Abbey-street, 28, Mr. P. M'Cartney.—In English-street, 70, Mrs. J. Ladley.—In Caldewgate, 36, Mrs. J. Reed.—61, Mrs. Juliana Nicholson.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Brown.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Hicks.

At Penrith, 69, Mrs. M. Scowerfield.—54, Mr. J. Grisenthwaite.—36, Mr. W. Dobson.

At Kendal, 72, Mrs. M. Benson.—46, Mrs. A. Foxcroft.—At an advanced age, Miss Dodgson.—79, Mr. J. Jackson.—Mr. Proctor, at an advanced age.

At Grimeshill, Miss M. Moore.—At Blackwell, 20, Mr. J. Simpson.—At Rockliff, 65, Mrs. J. Black.—At Ellenborough, 79, Mr. A. M'Cain.—At Langholm, Mr. G. Graham, deservedly regretted.—At Walby, 22, Mr. G. Baty, respected.

YORKSHIRE.

A public meeting of the friends to civil and religious liberty was held in Leeds, on the 8th ult. to take into consideration the propriety of entering into a subscription for Mr. Lewis, of Coventry, now confined in Okeham gaol, for advocating reform; and Mr. Peter Watson, also in prison, for refusing to pay Easter Offerings; Mr. James Mann in the chair: when subscriptions were entered into for their relief.

A meeting of the friends to radical reform was held at Dewsbury on the 6th ult. to promote the northern union of the reformers, and a subscription for the sufferers in the cause of liberty; when it was resolved that a circular should be addressed to the people, calling upon them to support the incarcerated reformers, and to promote a subscription for the purpose of returning some intrepid advocate of the people to the House of Commons.

No less than sixty tenants of Sir Mark Sykes, in the vicinity of Sledmere, lately gave notice of their incapability of continuing

tinuing their farms from the present depressed prices.

Married.] Mr. J. C. Bingham, to Miss A. Jefferson, both of Hull.—J. B. Tuke, esq. late of Beverley, to Mrs. Brown, of Albion-street, Hull.—Mr. J. Gee, of Hull, to Miss E. Corbet, of London.—Mr. T. Williams, to Miss D. Eastburn; Mr. J. Rothery, to Mrs. E. Wilby; Mr. G. Dalton, to Mrs. Prince; Mr. W. Bruce, to Miss C. Baines; Mr. J. H. Feather, to Mrs. S. Burnard: all of Leeds.—Mr. G. Webster, of Halifax, to Miss E. Thistlewaite, of Leeds.—The Rev. F. Jackson, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Halliley, of Dewsbury.—Mr. William Cockshott, to Miss A. Baker, both of Bradford.—Mr. Jon. Haigh, of Quarmby, to Miss Shaw, of Low Westwood.—Mr. G. Scott, of Heckmondwike, to Miss M. Stocks, of Wool-row.—Mr. J. Armitage, of Armley, to Mrs. J. Riley, of Leeds.—Christopher Netherwood, jun. esq. of Steeton-hall, to Miss Mary Blesard.—Mr. A. Midgley, to Miss H. Greenwood, both of Wadsworth.

Died.] At York, 37, Mr. M. Harper.—85, Mrs. M. Hepworth.

At Leeds, in Trafalgar-street, Miss E. Smith.—45, Mrs. Haigh.—In Laverhead-row, 73, Mrs. A. Freeman.—In Park-square, Mrs. B. Walker.—53, Mr. J. Sayer.

At Halifax, 61, Mrs. Smith.—86, Mrs. Ingham.—74, Mr. W. Whitworth.—25, Miss M. Sutcliffe.

At Wakefield, 21, Mr. C. Wormald.—68, Mrs. Drake.

At Pontefract, 36, Miss M. Mountain.

At Bradford, 62, Thomas Ackroyd, esq. late of London, highly and deservedly respected.—Mr. J. Conson, greatly lamented.

At Stanley-hall, 70, B. Heywood, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Holdgate Cottage, 27, Miss Sharp.—At Guisbrough, Mrs. Ingilby, widow of the Rev. Henry I.—At Cottingham, 36, Mary, wife of the Rev. S. Curwen, highly esteemed and regretted.—At Yeadon, Mrs. R. Hustler, one of the Society of Friends.—At Skipton, Mr. S. Heyworth; Mr. G. Chamberlain.—At Otley, 85, Mr. T. Dickinson.

LANCASHIRE.

At the last Lancaster assizes, in the case of *Watkinson v. Cockett and Salkeld*, it was adjudged, that in case of a consignee proving insolvent, goods forwarded to him by Consignor may be stopped *in transitu*, and that upon such order, carriers are bound to return them to their original owner or owners.

An oil gas company, with a capital of 30,000*l.* has lately been formed in Liverpool.

A railway from Liverpool to Manchester is about to be established.

It is intended at Liverpool to establish a regular intercourse with Jamaica; and for this purpose four vessels are to sail from that port every six weeks.

Married.] Mr. J. Howson, to Miss M. Chorlton; Mr. J. Kenyon, to Miss J. Geer; Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss A. Robinson: all of Manchester.—W. H. Rawstone, esq. of Manchester, to Miss E. Johnstone, of Burr-street, Tower-hill, London.—Mr. J. Hulme, of Manchester, to Miss Bell, of Chorlton-row.—Mr. Clubb, of Manchester, to Miss Rodenham, of London.—Mr. R. Donovan, to Miss Brown, of Russell-street; Mr. J. Parke, of Ranelagh-street, to Miss M. May; Mr. E. P. Parry, to Miss C. Long; Mr. W. N. Clay, to Miss Gardiner; Mr. J. S. Ellwood, to Miss M. A. Blease; Mr. J. Farrer, to Miss S. Tolson, of Low-hill: all of Liverpool.—Mr. E. Rothwell, to Miss Brooke, both of Bolton.—Mr. J. Nield, to Miss C. Bentley; the Rev. M. Fallowfield, to Miss Gordon; Mr. W. Brewster, to Miss M. Ryley: all of Oldham.—Mr. T. Tinker, of Broughton, to Miss H. Wood, of Salford.—Thomas Vawdry, esq. of Newton, to Miss M. A. Hodges, of West Bromfield.—Mr. J. Cross, of Denton's Green, to Miss C. Snape, of Billinge.

Died.] At Salford, in Oldfield-road, 79, Mrs. M. Brotherton.

At Liverpool, in Clayton-square, 27, Richard Allen, esq. barrister-at-law.—In Great Cross-hall-street, 102, Mrs. Alice Pillmore.—At Lowhill, 63, Mrs. Timperley.—At Edge-hill, Mrs. Williamson.—In Christian-street, Mrs. Penington.—In Cable-street, 82, Mr. J. McGowan.—60, Daniel Clowes, esq. suddenly.—In Church-street, 74, Mrs. J. Bayley, of Hale.—In Gildert's garden, 74, Mr. T. Hornby.

At Preston, 45, Mr. T. Cooper.

At Oak Bank, Chorlton, 42, Mrs. Morton.—At Ordsall, Mrs. Goodfellow.—At Hulme, 75, John Pooley, esq.—At St. Helen's, Mr. N. Mercer, suddenly.—At Stayley Bridge, 46, Mr. S. Bevan, deservedly regretted.

CHESHIRE.

The Whig Club of Cheshire and the neighbouring counties, lately held its second annual meeting at Chester. About ninety members attended; Earl Grosvenor in the chair. The speeches were of much interest, and the great question of reform was the leading feature of discussion.

Married.] The Rev. Fred. Parry, to Miss Ward, of Chester.—William Green, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss Anne Higson, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. E. Jones, of Backford, to Miss Roberts, of Kimmerton.—Joshua Brackshaw, esq. of Bredbury, to Miss S. Prescott, of Stockport.

Died.] At Chester, 57, Mr. E. Rowland, deservedly regretted.—In Pepper-street, 21, Miss J. P. Simon, late of Holywell.—

In Northgate-street, James Kelsall, esq.
—In Watergate-street-row, Mrs. M. Panton.

At Rowton, Mrs. Hignett, wife of W. H. esq.—At Stapeley, Mr. Williams.—At Barthomley, 50, Mr. R. Ryder, suddenly.—At Carrington, 78, Mr. J. Unsworth, lamented.

DERBYSHIRE.

The triennial music meeting was lately held at Derby, which was respectably and numerously attended; the receipts did honour to the philanthropy and feeling of the visitants.

Married.] Mr. W. Anty, of Derby, to Miss M. Cook, of Postern-place, Nottingham.—Mr. G. Frost, of Belper, to Miss A. Turner, of Duffield.

Died.] At Derby, 24, Miss M. Harrison, deservedly regretted.—47, Mrs. Brain.—62, Mr. J. Williamson.—68, Mr. F. Yeamans, much respected.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Gregory, much respected.

At Breason, 37, Mr. W. Birkamshaw, highly esteemed and regretted.—At Bradley-park, 81, Mr. J. Weston.—At Ilkeston, James Polter, formerly major-commandant of the volunteers of that place.—At Eyam, Mr. W. Bradshaw.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The freedom of Nottingham was lately presented to Mr. Hume, for his late patriotic exertions in the House of Commons.

Married.] Mr. T. Attenborough, to Miss M. A. Leavers, of Postern-street; Mr. T. Clark, to Miss J. Warren; Mr. Thomas Scholefield, to Miss S. Howitt; Mr. J. Whitby, to Miss H. Dennis; Mr. W. Marriott, to Miss Wigley; all of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Bailey, of Nottingham, to Miss Carver, of Broughton Astley.—Mr. W. Chaddock, to Miss M. Overing, both of Newark.—Mr. J. Jemison, to Miss C. Clarke, both of Mansfield.—Mr. S. Bower, to Miss Litchfield, both of Skegby.—Mr. W. Barker, to Miss F. Prescott, both of Pendleton.—Mr. R. Skipwith, of Wilford, to Miss Oldham, of Budby.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Barker-gate, 63, Mrs. H. Daycock.—In Poynton-street, 68, Mr. M. Allatt.—In Talbot-yard, Market-place, 24, Miss C. Sills.—In Drake-street, 36, Mrs. A. Swann.—21, Mr. J. Billings, highly esteemed and regretted.—In Long-row, 82, Mrs. Duckle.—In Chesterfield-street, 66, Mrs. M. Ellis.

At Newark, 64, Mrs. M. Birkett.—56, Mrs. A. Tresdale.—73, Mrs. M. Bowman.—52, Mrs. H. Wass.—41, Mr. J. Skidmore, suddenly.—66, Mrs. S. Walsh.

At Mansfield, 55, Mr. G. Barratt.

At Clumber-hall, 33, the Duchess of Newcastle.—At Beeston, 54, Mrs. Bellany.—At Willoughby, 64, Mr. S. Wells, deservedly regretted.—At North Wingfield, the Rev. H. Hankey, M.A. rector.—At

East Retford, 25, Miss H. Sutton.—At Hockley, Mrs. Jerram, of London.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. M. Holt, to Miss Mary Bond, both of Louth.—Mr. T. Stuart, to Miss Eliza Tankersley, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. G. Barker, to Miss Rhoades, both of Spilsby.—Mr. W. Fish, to Miss Sophia Rusling, both of West Stockwith.

Died.] At Lincoln, 23, Mr. G. Heathcote.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Bunyan. At Louth, 58, Mr. Robert Paddison.—70, Mrs. Finch.

At Boston, 28, Mrs. Beverly.—65, Mrs. Arnall.—31, Mr. Wm. Trott.

At Gainsborough, 40, Mr. J. Curtis.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. S. Bray, of Leicester, to Mrs. Brewin, of Hinckley-road.—Mr. J. Sulley, to Miss M. Hughes, both of Market Harborough.—Mr. G. Cook, of Loughborough, to Miss A. Mason, of Sheepshead.—Mr. Marriott, of Long Clawson, to Miss Crabtree, of Colston Bassett.—Mr. S. W. Fellows, of Castle Donnington, to Miss Tregleton, of Ludstow-house.—Mr. E. Beastall, of Eaton, to Miss M. A. Healey, of Grantham.

Died.] At Leicester, in Church-gate, Mrs. Webster.—67, Mrs. E. Valentine.—Mr. R. Flower.—On Jury-wall, Mr. Neal.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 18, Miss J. Simmond.—22, Miss S. Vinrace.

At Loughborough, 36, Mr. H. Hind.—In Church-street, 84, Mr. F. Shaw.—27, Mrs. E. Jarratt.—69, Mrs. Fowler.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. A. Line.

At Kegworth, 68, Mr. J. Oldershaw.—At Oadby, 79, Mr. R. Iliffe.—At Sheepshead, 24, Mr. J. Willmot, much lamented.—At Barrow Soar, 39, Mr. W. Waldram, greatly regretted.—At Sutton Cheney, 80, Mr. T. Cooper, much respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. H. Price, to Miss Evans, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. Astley Hall, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Lee, of Walworth.—Mr. W. Salter, of West Bromwich, to Miss J. Howell, of Stretton.—Mr. H. Critchley, of Eaton-house, to Miss N. Darby, of Moseley-Wake Green.

Died.] At West Bromwich, 76, Walter Brinton, esq.

At Leek, 50, the Rev. R. Bentley, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Longton-hall, Sir John Edensor Heathcote, knt. suddenly, deservedly regretted.—At Bilston, 62, Mr. S. Silvester.—At Hill Redware, 90, Mr. W. Webb.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Messrs. Tyrrell and Badams, of Birmingham, have lately manufactured a new species of the composition called common verdigris, which is found to be superior to the

the French specimens of the same compound, hitherto deemed unrivalled.

Married.] Mr. H. Dawes, of Edmund-street, to Miss H. Watthew, of the Horse-fair; Mr. Daniels, of Bloomsbury-place, to Miss Taylor, of Branston-street; Mr. H. Beley, to Miss E. Wright: all of Birmingham.—Mr. S. W. Lucas, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Hunt, of Hockley.—Mr. W. Binks, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Wilday, of Great Bridge Tipton.—Mr. J. Farndon, of Birmingham, to Miss Fowler, of London, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Cadby, of Birmingham, to Miss Johns, of Liverpool.—Mr. R. C. Court, of Edgbaston, to Miss M. W. Stronge.—B. Brettell, esq. to Miss M. Edge, both of Brettell-lane.

Died.] At Birmingham, in the Crescent, 54, Philemon Price, esq.—59, Mr. J. Dolphin, deservedly regretted.—On Aston-road, 54, Mr. J. Ward.—In Litchfield-street, 77, Mr. F. Morris.—31, Mr. W. Broad.—52, Mr. T. Hampton.—In John-street, 48, Mr. J. Roberts.

At Smethwick, 59, Thomas Shutt, esq. greatly respected.—At Erdington, Mrs. A. Lamb, suddenly.—At Bordesley, 66, Mr. J. Jukes.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Cox, to Miss Cook, both of Ludlow.—Mr. J. Phillips, to Mrs. E. Davies, both of Bishop's Castle.—Lieut. C. H. Jay, R.N. to Miss C. Norris, of Bridgnorth.—The Rev. J. Bartlett, M.A. to Miss Reynolds, of Bank-house.—James Boydel, esq. of Kilkendre, to Miss Watson, of Belvidere, near Whitchurch.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Mardol, Mrs. Gower.—72, Mrs. Jane Clarke.—In Abbey-Foregate, Mr. W. Jones, greatly regretted.—Mr. W. Pryce.

At Bridgnorth, 72, William Hazlewood, esq. suddenly.

At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Corser.—82, Mrs. Corrie, widow of William C. esq. highly and generally esteemed.—Mr. H. Bateman.

At Astley, Mr. Brookes.—At Sailbeach, Mr. Joseph Cumpston.—At Spadeley, 55, Mr. W. Lewis.—At Roddington, 33, Mr. R. Bratton.—At Whixall, 77, Mrs. Jebb, deservedly regretted.—At Ellesmere, John Rowlands, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcestershire Agricultural Society lately held its annual meeting: several excellent specimens of stock were exhibited for the prizes.

Married.] Mr. Jones, of Worcester, to Mrs. E. Raffles, of Kidderminster.—The Rev. J. Lynes, of Elmley Lovett, to Miss C. S. Wynne, of Gethmelio, Denbighshire.—The Rev. W. Parker, of Hampton Lovett, to Miss J. Paget, of Loughborough.

Died.] At Worcester, 40, Mr. T. Hayes.—75, Mr. Alderman Herbert Rogers. At Stourport, 84, Mr. James Taylor.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Frere, to Miss S. Cope, of Ross.—Thomas Jefferies, esq. of Lyonshall, to Miss J. Meredith, of King-ton.—Mr. T. Lucy, of Ledbury, to Miss M. Lucy, of Bristol.

Died.] At Hereford, 32, J. Jarvis, esq. The Rev. R. Hodges, 85, rector of Knill.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A Chamber of Commerce, to watch over the mercantile and manufacturing interests, is about to be established at Bristol.

A new bridge is about to be erected over the Severn, near Tewkesbury, to open a direct communication with Hereford.

Married.] Thomas Broadstock, esq. of Hanley, to Mrs. Gadsden, of Berkeley-street, Gloucester.—Mr. W. Taylor, to Miss S. Weeks; Olcher Fedden, esq. to Mrs. Bamford; Mr. T. Cannington, to Miss C. Shore; Mr. Hatch, to Miss Hayward: all of Bristol.—Mr. T. Hooper, jun. of Bristol, to Miss S. L. Martin, of Brislington.—Mr. T. Cadle, of Newent, to Miss H. Dobbs, of Newnham.—Mr. Buckle, to Miss S. Buckle, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. H. Jones, of Abbott's Wood, to Miss M. Bubb, of Bentham.—Mr. T. Vaisey, to Miss M. Slatter, of Cirencester.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Westgate-street, 73, Mr. B. Legge, greatly respected and regretted.—At Wellington parade, 52, Mrs. Henryson, widow of Capt. H. R.N. of Strangner, Wigtonshire.—Miss Creed, regretted.

At Bristol, Mrs. J. Howel.—In Park-street, Isabella, wife of Henry Poole, esq.—In West-street, Mr. W. Whitford.—On St. Michael's hill, 88, Mrs. Bence, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. H. Butcher.

At Cheltenham, 70, Mrs. S. Barbauld, greatly regretted.—In Oxford-parade, Miss Lucy Penelope Phillips, of Longworth.—Mr. T. Turner.

At Standish, 72, Mr. H. Butt, deservedly regretted.—At Marshfield, Miss L. Isaac.—At Painswick, 66, Mr. W. Dowell, respected.—At Burford, Mr. T. Huntley, one of the Society of Friends.—At Durdham down, 47, Mr. W. Sweet.—At Frampton Severn, 78, Mr. J. King.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Preston, to Miss M. Allen; Mr. Benham, to Mrs. Hicks: all of Oxford.—Mr. J. J. Freeborn, of Bennington, to Miss C. Liddell, of New Inn lane, Oxford.—Mr. G. M. Sheard, of St. Aldate's, Oxford, to Miss F. Nanghan, of Osney mill.—Mr. T. Clark, of Taynton, to Miss S. Bryan, late of Bampton.

Died.]

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Aldate's, 29, Mr. G. Davis.—Mrs. Burke, suddenly.—Mrs. M. Bobart.—In Holywell, 36, Mr. R. East.—58, Mr. R. Cook.—85, Mr. M. Ward.

At Henley-on-Thames, Mary, wife of Thomas Cooper, esq.—Mrs. M. Leigh.

At Northmore, 22, Mr. James Wake.—At Mongewell, Miss E. V. Durell.—At Great Tew, Miss C. Nash.—At Kedlington, 27, Miss M. Rouse, deservedly regretted.—At Holton, 22, Mr. J. Frewin, justly lamented.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

At the late Reading fair a greater quantity of cheese was pitched than for many years past: a few prime dairies realized 50s.—but the general price of thick cheese was 46s. The shew of cattle was very ordinary, and the few sold brought low prices.

The new navigable cut at Old Windsor was opened on the 26th of September. The advantages of this improvement to navigation will be considerable.

Married.] John Bartlett, esq. of Buckingham, to Miss Reynolds, of Bank-house, Salop.—Mr. H. Langton, of Maidenhead, to Miss M. Stephenson, of William-street, Blackfriars.—Mr. J. Monk, of Grove, to Miss Greenaway, of Stevenston.—Mr. Jas. Booker, to Miss M. Belcher, both of Denchworth.

Died.] At Buckingham, 42, Mr. W. Newton, of London.—G. Newman, esq. a justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

At Reading, Mrs. Catharine Biggs, wife of John B. esq.—In Oxford-road, Miss Woodroffe.

At Aylesbury, James Grace, esq. generally esteemed and regretted.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Woodley-house, the seat of R. W. Bullock, esq. was lately destroyed by fire; no part of its contents was saved.

Married.] The Rev. T. F. Green, rector of Gravely, to Miss Mary Lee, of Dickleburgh.—Mr. G. Mackaness, of Stevenage, to Miss E. Watts.

Died.] At Hertford, Mrs. Squire, wife of Mr. Alderman S.—Mr. J. Mackenzie.

At Royston, 75, Mrs. Haines, of Woburn.

At Sawtry, 61, the Rev. Jas. Saunders, —At Watford, Mr. Whittingstall. —At Aldenham Abbey, Miss Charlotte Jemima, daughter of Sir C. Pole.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The prices of cheese at the late Northampton fair, for prime dairies, were, from 42s. to 50s. The quantity pitched was much less than usual.

Married.] J. I. Hall, esq. to Miss Capp, both of Northampton.—The Rev. James Henry Monk, D.D. dean of Peterborough, to Miss Jane Hughes, of Nuneaton.—George Eland, esq. of Thrapston, to Miss

Matilda Fowler, of Bellevue-Cottage, Gate Fulford, Yorkshire.

Died.] At Northampton, the Rev. Robt. Thornton, A.M. vicar of Cold Ashley, and of Weedon Beck.—56, Mr. T. Hilliard.

At Middleton-Cheney, 75, Mr. T. Penn, deservedly respected.—At Irchester Lodge, 22, Mr. T. Battams, justly regretted.—At Dodford, 76, Mrs. M. Dunckley.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Nunn, to Mrs. Witt.—Thomas Henderson, esq. of Long Burgh, to Miss Wilson, of Trinity-st. Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, in Regent-street, 47, Mrs. A. Lowe.

At Newmarket, 43, Mr. W. H. Parr.

At Harston, 71, Joseph Pomfret Vander Muelen, esq. regretted.—At Over, Mr. J. Giffard.

NORFOLK.

The depression of the agriculturists of this county increases: the stock of no less than one hundred and fifteen farms was lately advertised for sale. This distress must continue to increase as long as the circulating medium of the country continues to be drawn to London twice a year, in the collection of the taxes, and is there employed in foreign wars and funding speculations.

Married.] The Rev. George Taylor, to Miss E. Burt; Mr. R. Paraman, jun. to Miss Rollins; Mr. Johnson, to Miss Paraman; Mr. R. Mann, to Mrs. Sizeland; Mr. Jon. Stockens, to Miss E. Hilling: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. W. Child, of Yarmouth, to Miss M. Letch, of Manningtree.—Mr. R. Platten, of Fakenham, to Miss A. White, of Whissonsett.—Edmund Kent, jun. esq. to Miss E. Savory, of Syderstone.

Died.] At Norwich, in Lady's-lane, Mrs. Allen.—Mrs. J. Brunton.—In St. Peter's Permountergate, 80, Mr. J. Athow.—25, Mr. J. Bell.

At Yarmouth, 76, Mrs. S. Guyton.—38, Mr. T. Lingwood.—79, Mr. P. Manclerk.—In Southtown, 70, Mrs. Gilham.—30, Mrs. D. Gamble.

At Lynn, Mrs. Platten.

At Swaffham, 29, Mr. M. G. Coward.

At Attleburgh, Miss Hawkesley, much respected.—At North Walsham, Mrs. P. Bunton.—At Holt, Mr. Love.—47, Mr. J. Wright.—At Hardwick, 22, Miss M. Booty.—At Wood Norton, Mr. R. Cooper, deservedly regretted.—At Brookdish, Miss E. Walne.

SUFFOLK.

As a sign of the times, no less than six national schools in this county, six in Dorsetshire, and one in Westmoreland, have ceased to exist, for want of subscriptions.

Married.] Mr. Cole, to Miss Fuller, of Ipswich.—J. Orford, esq. of Brook's-hall, Ipswich, to Miss H. Giles, of Holbrook.—The Rev. G. S. Crisp, of Lowestoft, to Miss

Miss A. Wells, of Dennington.—Mr. Smith, of Sternfield, to Miss C. Symonds, of Saxmundham.—Mr. Mears, jun. of Sudbury, to Miss S. Cooke, of Harwich.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Bullen, much respected.—92, John Godbold, esq. a justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant of this county.—23, Mrs. A. F. Jackson.

At Ipswich, 76, Mr. E. Channing.—In Orwell-place, 68, Robert Mayhew, esq. much respected.—64, Mr. J. Roberts.

At Lowestoft, 33, Mrs. Fisher.

At Bungay, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ives, widow of the Rev. J. Ives, deservedly lamented.—42, Mrs. Mitchell.

At Little Bealings, 85, Mr. T. Driver.—At Siclesmere, Mr. W. Hogg.—At Walton, 66, Mrs. S. Fowler.—At Mildenhall, Mr. Slack.—At Chelmondiston, 72, Mrs. Mason.—77, Mr. Mason.

ESSEX.

An experiment has been tried for the bettering the condition of labourers in agriculture, and for reducing the poor-rates in the parish of Heybridge, by the apportionment of parcels of land, from one to five roods; which has, after three years' trial, produced the happiest effects.

At the late Maldon Fair there was the largest shew of bullocks and sheep ever known, full one thousand of the former above that of last year. Never was the want of the circulating medium more obvious; near two-thirds of the bullocks, and above half the sheep, were driven away unsold.

Married.] Samuel G. Cooke, esq. of St. John's Abbey, Colchester, to Miss Eleanor Maria Linton, of Fotheringhay.—At Saffron Walden, Francis Barry, of Great Chesterford, to Mary Mason, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. R. N. Rabett, to Miss J. Cole, both of Great Holland.—Mr. J. Barker, of Dedham, to Miss Norman, of Manningtree.—Mr. J. E. King, of Pibmarsh, to Miss S. Plume, of Stansfield.

Died.] At Colchester, 68, B. Craven, esq. late captain of the Royal Invalids.—On North Hill, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. J. Archer, deservedly lamented.

At Harwich, Mrs. Brothers.

At Saffron Walden, 70, Mrs. E. Wolfe.

At Romford, 73, Mr. W. Bourne, sen. regretted.

At the Brook, near Romford, 62, the Rev. Matthew Wilson, vicar of Greys.

KENT.

Margate, Ramsgate, and all the watering places on the coast of Kent, are full of respectable company. A savings' bank has recently been formed at Maidstone.

Married.] Mr. J. Arnold, to Miss R. Brett, both of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Morphew, of Dover, to Miss S. Cullen, of Canterbury.—Mr. Robins, of Buckland, to Miss Sandford, of Dover.—Mr. W. King, of Dover, to Miss M. A. Smith, of Canter-

bury.—Henry Bentinck Curry Hellier, esq. of Bolehill, Rochester, to Ann, daughter of Major Lacy.—Mr. James Fassell, to Miss L. Banyard; Mr. W. Wright, to Miss Clifford: all of Maidstone.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Stour-street, 66, William Carter, esq. M.D.—In Bridge-street, Mrs. Watson.—62, Mrs. M. Lawrence.

At Dover, 94, Mr. R. Daines.

At Folkestone, 36, Mr. T. Purnett.—62, Mrs. Finch.—74, Mrs. Squire.—30, Lieut. R. Rouse, R.N.

At Faversham, Mr. J. Pratt.

At Ramsgate, the Rev. John Owen, rector of Paglesham, Essex, preacher at Park-street chapel, London; and the esteemed secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.—At Sittingbourne, Mr. T. Bunyer.—At Whickham, 94, Mrs. Sennock.

SUSSEX.

Distress has reached a great extent in this county; many farms are untenanted, and others have been advertised to be let rent free. The district of Battle is represented as comparatively deserted.

Married.] Mr. T. W. Elam, of Freshford, to Miss Ann Vallance, of Brighton.—Mr. Corney, of Arundel, to Miss Newland, of Torrington.—Mr. J. Jutten, of Littlehampton, to Miss A. Perkins, of Worthing.

Died.] At Chichester, in South-street, 74, Mr. W. Wickham.—In East-street, Mr. J. Smith.—65, Miss Jane Fitzherbert.

At Brighton, Mr. White, of Eastbourne.—In St. James's-street, Mr. Jones.—Mr. Smithers.—In Russell-street, Mrs. F. Pocock.

At Ford Dock, 26, Mr. J. Hodson.—At Lyminster, 19, Miss Stubbs.—At Runcton, 38, Mr. W. Brewer.

HAMPSHIRE.

Certain magistrates of this county have recently put forth resolutions at which the best feelings of the heart recoil. By them it is ordered that pauper-applicants, married men, with a wife and one child, shall receive no more than 4s. and 6s. per week, in any part of the year; and, if refused, shall forfeit all future claim for relief. We trust this enactment will remain singular.

Within the month, that branch of the Portsmouth and Arundel navigation, which crosses the island of Portsea, and terminates in a basin at the Halfway Houses, was opened for the reception of trading vessels and barges. The communication is now open from Portsmouth to the city of Chichester, and but 550 yards, consisting of excavation and embankments, remain to be completed in the main line of the canal in Sussex, to effect the long-desired object—that of barges passing by inland navigation from London to Portsmouth.

Married.] John William Mellais, esq. to Mrs.

Mrs. Mary Hodgkinson, both of Southampton.—Andrew Layton, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Lomer, of Southampton.—Mr. Pilkering, of Winchester, to Miss J. Gibest, of Kingston Crescent.—James Player Lind, M.D. to Miss Mary-Ann Reeks, both of Portsmouth.

Died.] At Southampton, 56, Thomas Conway, esq.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Susannah Gill.—78, Joseph Marder, esq.—85, Moses Greetham, esq.

At Portsea, Mr. J. Woods.

At Newport, 30, Mrs. Walker.—33, Mrs. Wells; sisters.

At Altom, Mr. W. Cheater, much respected.—At Fareham, Mrs. Burrell.—At Romsey, Mr. Mugg.

WILTSHIRE.

Application was recently made by about seventy healthy young men at the justice meeting at Salisbury, to claim the protection of the magistrates against a resolution (no doubt an effect of a recent order of a few severe magistrates of Hampshire,) of the farmers for reducing the wages of their labourers; by which single young men are to have half a crown only per week, and married men with families, four shillings. They were referred to the justices of Marlborough district.

Married.] Mr. Geo. Norris, to Miss J. Meed, of Market Lavington.—Mr. G. A. Tanner, to Miss A. Gane, of Hullavington.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. J. Ellen.—Miss Lewis, late of Wedhampton, suddenly, deservedly regretted.—Mr. Romaine, suddenly.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A recent Bath Journal stated, an eminent silversmith of that city had received orders to prepare a handsome piece of plate, to be presented to Mr. Henry Hunt on the day of his liberation, as a trifling reward for his exertions in detecting and exposing the abuses of Ilchester Jail.

In this county and Devonshire, executions for the sale of farming stock have been numerous. At a recent sale near Stalbridge, no article could be disposed of, for want of bidders.

Married.] Mr. J. Moulding, to Miss F. Dann; Mr. J. Coombe, to Miss S. Gibbs: all of Bath.—Mr. Cleland, of Bath, to Miss Clutsum, of Bristol.—Mr. Clarke, of Bath, to Miss E. Merrick, of Fennington.—Mr. C. Hunt, of Grove-street, Bath, to Miss E. Willis, of Wellow.—The Rev. W. S. Bradley, of Wells, to Miss F. M. Barker, of Barbadoes.—C. F. Burroughs, esq. to Miss Ann Cooper, both of Shepton Mallet.—Capt. R. Faulkner, to Miss Spurway, of Barrack-street, Taunton.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Twiss, wife of F. Twiss, esq.—22, Mr. N. Skoine.—In the Grove, Mrs. E. Hume, niece of the late Bishop of Salisbury.—In Richmond-place, 32, Mrs. S. Salome.

At Wells, 47, Miss Michell.

At Shepton Mallet, 27, Mr. J. Davies.

At Widcombe-hill, Mr. Salmon.—At Heanton Court, Mr. B. Tanner.—At Welsh Mill, Mr. T. Napper.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Durant, of Poole, to Miss M. Chandler, of London.—The Rev. J. Newport, of Mitchell Dean, to Miss F. Read, of Gillingham.

Died.] At Weymouth, 59, Mrs. H. Hine. At Loders, 70, the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, bart. suddenly, high-sheriff for this county, and formerly Secretary to the Admiralty.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Parker, to Miss E. Lake, both of Exeter.—Lient. H. Hall, R.N. to Ann, daughter of Capt. Whipple, R.N. of Portsmouth.—The Rev. E. Bray, to Mrs. Eliza Stothard, both of Tavistock.—At Stonehouse, Mr. W. H. Rising, to Jane, daughter of Lient. Osmer, R.N.—At Littleham, Henry A. Gladwin, esq. capt. 17th regt. foot, to Charlotte Woollery, daughter of the late E. F. Bourke, esq.

Died.] At Exeter, 64, Mr. R. Brown.—84, Mr. R. Benham.—82, Mrs. Todd, wife of Wm. T. esq. of London.

At Barnstaple, 24, Miss S. Law.—72, Mrs. Hemmett.

At Plymouth, in Paradise-row, 32, Mr. T. Burch.—In Fore street, 39, Mrs. H. Quick.

At Bideford, 83, Mr. W. Barrett.—Mr. H. Tulker, jun.

At Oakhampton-house, Mary, wife of Jonathan Elford, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. R. R. Broad, to Miss N. Turner, both of Falmouth.—Mr. Paul, of Lennear, to Miss Rice, of Perran.—W. J. St. Aubyn, esq. of Cleavance, to Ann Dorothy, daughter of Sir T. B. Lennard, bart.

Died.] At Falmouth, 70, Matthew Brougham, esq.

At Redruth, at an advanced age, Mr. H. Pearse, deservedly regretted.

At Liskeard, 67, Mr. H. Snell.

At Pengelley, St. Feath, 71, Mrs. Martyn.—At St. Blazey, 32, Mr. W. Snell.

WALES.

The Fourth Eisteddfod, or Meeting of Welsh Bards, was held at Brecon, on the 25th and 26th of September, under the patronage of the Cambrian Society in Gwent. It was numerously attended, and the claims for the prizes did honour to the talents and intelligence of the claimants.

Married.] T. Morgan, esq. of Glasbury, to Miss M. A. Vaughan, of Brecon.—H. Brigstocke, of Haverfordwest, to Miss M. A. Lane, of Bristol.—J. Jones, esq. of Doelcothy, Carmarthenshire, to Miss E. Edwardes, of Gileston.—R. J. Mostyn, esq. of Calcot-hall, Flintshire, to Miss A. Thomas, of Church Leigh.

Died.] At Swansca, Mrs. C. Harmsworth.

—28, Mrs. M. Reeve.—Miss C. Horseley.

—Mr. H. Nicholas.

At Carmarthen, 29, Catherine, wife of James Thomas, esq. of Caeglas, near Llandillo, deservedly esteemed.

At Haverfordwest, 72, T. Tucker, esq.

At Bangor, Mrs. Horton, widow of Abraham V. H. esq. of Dublin.

At St. Clear's, Carmarthenshire, Jane, widow of the Rev. W. Hamilton.

SCOTLAND.

Deserved honour has been paid at Berwick, Montrose, and other places, since our last, to Mr. Hume, member for Aberdeen, for his patriotic exertions in Parliament.

A John M'Lachlin, formerly teacher of Mathematics in Glasgow, has recently bequeathed the residue of his fortune, supposed to be 20,000*l.* for the establishment of Free Schools in Glasgow, for the education of children of poor Highlanders residing in and about that city, and supplying books and stationery to those unable to purchase them.

Married.] J. Menmons, esq. of Greenock, to Catherine, daughter of M. A. Mills, esq. —Capt. J. Donald, late of the 40th regt. to Miss Ann Grahame, of Whitehill, Glasgow.—C. S. Allan, esq. of Hay, to Ann, daughter of the late Right Hon. J. Beresford, M.P.—Sir J. Douglas, bart. of Springwood-park, Roxburghshire, to Hannah Charlotte, daughter of Henry Scott, esq. of Belford.

Died.] At Dundee, William Smalis, esq. town-clerk.

At Scone, the Rev. Dr. Markham, dean of York, and rector of Stokesley.

IRELAND.

A respectable meeting was lately held at Dublin, when it was resolved to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Union.

At a late guild of merchants at Dublin, the following resolution was passed:—"That, as Roman Catholics are by the law of the land eligible to be members of this guild, and as there is no rule or by-law on our books to exclude them, we therefore, in order to demonstrate our loyalty to the King, our respect for the laws, and our esteem and friendship for our fellow-citizens, do hereby declare our intention to support, with our votes and interest, the admission of such respectable merchants of this city as may offer themselves, without religious distinction."

In the county of Cork a meeting has

lately been held, to take measures for promoting the growth of hemp and flax, and thereby give employment to the poor.

Married.] Mr. L. Flanigan, of Sackville-street, to Miss J. Burney, of Blackhall-row; W. Watts, esq. to Miss L. C. Day: all of Dublin.—W. Leckey, esq. of Monaghan, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Alex. Hall.—O. Herbert, esq. of Carrick, to Maria Mills, of Ballylinch.

Died.] At Cork, Mrs. O'Connell, wife of Thomas O'C. esq.

At Ennis, T. Davics, esq.

At Maryborough, Sarah, widow of H. Gray, esq. of Ferinoy.

At Philpotstown, county of Meath, 76, J. Young, esq.—At Loughrea, G. Carter, esq. a magistrate of the county of Galway.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, 72, M. Delambre, one of the most distinguished astronomers and mathematicians of his time (*of whom full Memoirs will be given in an early Number*).

At Paris, after a long and painful illness, Madame Condorcet, niece to Grouchy, and widow of the illustrious Condorcet. This lady was esteemed one of the finest women of the age, and in France none possessed more sprightliness or *esprit*. Madame Condorcet was likewise no less amiable for her domestic virtues.

Off the south-west coast of Ireland, in the Albion packet from New York to London, which there foundered with her crew and passengers, aged 46, General *Lz Febre Desnouettes*, one of the military heroes of the reign of Napoleon le Grand, whose exploits in the various theatres of the defensive wars in which France was engaged, are recorded in the immortal bulletins of those times. He declared for Napoleon on his return from Elba, when opposition would have been useless; but, being afterwards proscribed by the Bourbons, sailed for America, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony in New Mexico. He was coming to Europe under a travelling name, when he met with his gloomy end.

At Drontheim, in Norway, M. Noël de la Morinière, Inspector-General of the Maritime Fisheries of France, and member of several French and foreign learned academies. He had undertaken various voyages, by order of the French government, and the result of his labours has been of utility to the public.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent in Lincolnshire has disappointed us in regard to his promised Drawing of Newton's House at Woolstrobe.

Another Correspondent wishes to be referred to the best description of MONTGOLFIER'S Water-ram, and to the cheapest and most simple mode of ventilating sleeping-rooms in Workhouses, and other crowded establishments.

ERRATUM.—Page 346, line 17, for renders read render, in the notice of New Cyclopædia.